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Pupil Fingerprinting Out; Knox Arrives in Britain; Shoes Needed for Relief

The World's Day—September 17, 1943

Boston: Fingerprinting of Pupils Rejected

A proposal to fingerprint the 100,000 pupils in Boston's public schools as a means of checking juvenile delinquency and truancy was rejected last night at a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, it was learned today.

Army regulations leave little hope of induction of four inmates of Massachusetts penal institutions, Governor Saltonstlal said today. [Page 2.]

Deliveries of fuel oil lag in Greater Boston as chilly weather draws near, and 20 per cent of consumers fail to return renewal forms for ration coupons. [Page 4.]

Governor Saltonstall left this afternoon to attend a meeting in Lincoln, Neb., of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference. En route he will stop at Chicago to address a meeting of the National Conference of State Taxpayers Associations.

In Europe: Knox Arrives in Britain by Plane

Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in Britain by plane, accompanied by Capt. Leland P. Lovett, Chief of the Navy Public Relations Department. He has already conferred with Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of American Naval Forces in European waters.

Italian factories in the German-occupied zones have been placed under martial law by order of the German commander in Milan, the Swiss Radio reports in a radiocast picked up by CBS.

Free Rumanian leaders are asking that a democratic postwar government be set up in Rumania, through a plebiscite supervised by British, American and Russian officials, it is reported by the Overseas News Agency.

German authorities were reported from the Swiss-Italian frontier to be rounding up all Allied prisoners released in Italy after the capitulation of the Pietro Badoglio Government and to have ordered all Italian troops to report for duty in the German Army.

Washington: Treasury to Buy Large Shoe Stocks

Shoes in large quantities will be needed for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and to meet the demands the Treasury's procurement division announced it would purchase slow-moving stocks in lots of any quantity.

Post office money orders and not checks on United States banks should be used if money is sent to servicemen abroad because soldiers overseas cannot cash the checks, the American Red Cross advised.

Immediate repeal of the War Labor Disputes Act because it has proved itself an obstacle to victory, was demanded of Congress by Philip Murray, C. I. O. president. Two workers in a plant of 20,000 may force a strike vote, he asserted.

Expenditure of $124,000,000,000 by the United States for war purposes since the start of the defense program July 1, 1940, was reported by the War Production Board, through Sept. 1. The August daily spending rate was $289,600,000.

National: Soldiers Ease Harvesting Shortage

Harvesting of food crops by more than 1,000 soldiers in Western New York State has eliminated the farm and cannery manpower shortage in that section according to the War Manpower Commission.

Gasoline rations may be suspended to more than 1,300 motorists, mostly Ohioans, as a result of an OPA investigation at Michigan vacation spots, James C. Gruener, regional OPA attorney, reported. Out-of-state license plates revealed obvious violation of mileage rationing regulations.

Six of the 18 miners trapped by explosion in Three Point Mine, Harlan, Ky., came out alive after a 12-hour rescue effort. The survivors told of calmness and silent prayers.

Work stoppage by 120 riveters demanding wage increases holds up launching of a tanker at the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Baltimore, and delays work on other ships. This fifth walkout of riveters in the past few months violates labor's no-strike pledge, and some of them make as much as $25 a day, Yard Manager, F. A. Hodge, declared.

Western Union was freed on charges of monopoly or violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act when the Government's five-year-old suit against the company was dismissed by Federal Judge Robert R. Nevin at New York. The Government failed to prove any substantial restraint of trade, the Judge ruled.

Dirigible designs for airships of 10,000,000 cubic feet to be manufactured by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, when it reconverts to peacetime production, are already being worked on. Paul Litchfield, board chairman, revealed at Akron, Ohio. The ships will be used for passenger and freight overseas commerce.

Americas: Gripsholm Stops at Rio de Janeiro

The Swedish liner Gripsholm, chartered by the United States Government for exchange of Japanese and American nationals, stopped for 89 Japanese at Rio de Janeiro. The Spanish Embassy is representing Japanese interests in Brazil.

Noticias Graficas, Argentine newspaper suspended as a result of an editorial on the exchange of notes between Secretary of State Hull and Segundo Storni, former Foreign Minister, concerning Argentina's attempt to get Lend-Lease military supplies, has been authorized to resume publication under supervision of a government representative.

The National Interventor has suspended a decree ordering 25 per cent reduction in electric rates charged by American and foreign power company subsidiaries in Buenos Aires province, saying investigation of rate structures must precede reduction of rates.

Orient: Japanese Salvaging Italian Liner

Salvage work on the Italian luxury liner, Conte Verde, and an Italian gunboat scuttled by their crews a few days ago at Shanghai, has already been begun by the Japanese, the Tokyo Radio claims.

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Weather Reports

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 7:31 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:49 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:58 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Announces a new daily series of

NATION-WIDE BROADCASTS

Opening Program:

Monday, Sept. 20, 6:15-6:45 p. m., E. W. T.

Thereafter:

Mondays through Fridays 6:30-6:45 p. m.

ON YOUR LOCAL MUTUAL NETWORK STATION

New Ceilings On 1,168 Food Items Sept. 20

OPA announces the list of market-basket prices as the supply of meat continues to be uncertain.

While the Greater Boston meat supply continues uncertain for the week end, with steer beef still scarce, new market-basket prices on 1,168 food items, effective Monday, Sept. 20, were announced today by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District Director of the Office of Price Administration.

The prices—the fifth such list issued to date by the OPA—apply in 43 cities and towns of the Greater Boston area, and reflect changes in items on grocers' shelves.

In addition to a new set of Greater Boston prices, a new area of 65 cities and towns in the Southeastern Massachusetts section, including such major cities as Fall River, New Bedford and Brockton, were added.

Four Classes

Retail food stores in the area are placed in four classes and retailers will find ceiling prices a convenience, saving them the effort of computing prices on any of these commodities. The four classes are: OPA-1: Independent retail store with gross sales of less than $50,000 per year; OPA-2: Independent retail store with gross sales of from $50,000 to $250,000 per year; OPA-3: Chain retail store with gross sales under $250,000 per year; OPA-4: Chain or independent retail store with gross sales of over $250,000 per year.

OPA pointed out that retailers may charge less, but cannot charge more than the prices set forth in today's listings.

These new market-basket prices mark another step forward in the OPA's program to bring all the foods in the housewife's market basket under top prices expressed in cents per pound, package or item.

Drop in Cost

Director Bresnahan in making the announcement said: "Experience has shown that where market-basket prices have been in effect there has been a drop in the cost of food items! Obtain from your local War Price and Rationing Board the latest community market basket price list and use it as your shopping guide. You will find this new price list a great wartime convenience, and your food merchant will appreciate your using it. The lists also will be posted in those stores.

"If you find any prices charged in excess of those in the lists, discuss them with your food retailer. If the variance is not satisfactorily explained or corrected, refer the matter to your local War Price and Rationing Board."

Area Covered

The area includes: Boston (all parts), Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Concord, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Revere, Sherborn, Somerville, Stoneham, Sudbury, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westmen during digging time without tapping one of her red or blue points.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Roosevelt: Invasion Time-Place Set; Two Allied Armies Meet Near Salerno; Nazis Warn Balkans: No 'Out' in War

Satellites worry Hitler more than Italy does —Quick 'victory' at Salerno cited.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—Continued uncertainty regarding the Southeast European satellites and the impossibility of satisfying their conflicting territorial claims, combined with increased threats of Allied invasion, go far to substantiate neutral reports that political discussions in Berlin momentarily are concerned less with Italy than with the Balkans.

True to type, the Germans first set off with threats warning the satellites that the "chain of events ending in Marshal Pietro Badoglio's treason serves as a warning to all nations that one cannot escape the fate of this war by backstairs methods."

The Völkischer Beobachter, chief Nazi organ, warns those who would wish to follow Marshal Badoglio's methods that "in this war there is no draw, no compromise, no other choice than victory or defeat. We hope the lessons of Palermo will be understood by all those who in hours of weakness secretly have flirted at back doors with the same idea."

Backed by Salerno

All this is backed up by the comment that the German quick military recovery at Salerno—this was 36 hours ago, when the German press was reporting that the Allies had been driven into the sea—indicated the lightning speed with which the Reich could always track down its enemies.

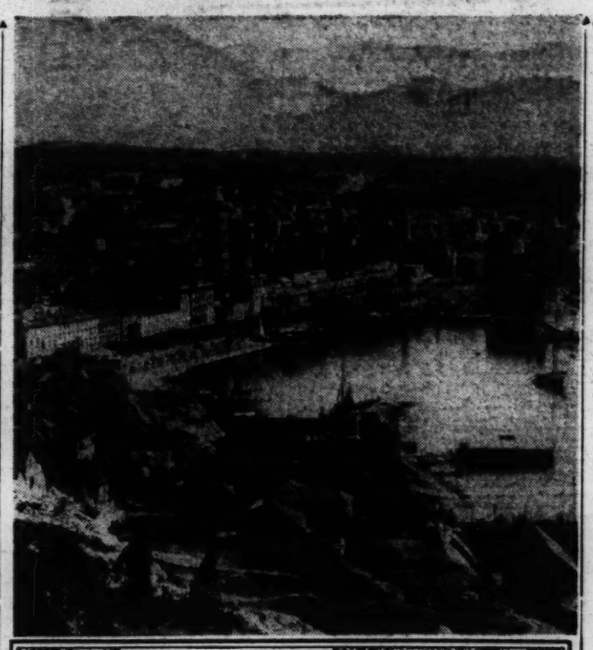
Threats are also accompanied by blandishments, Wilhelmstrasse extending its sympathy to the small nations of Southeast Europe, especially to Greece, which it hopes to win over to its side.

Germany now declares it has no military or political claims over that state. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman explained that Reich policy is based upon sentiments in the Führer's speech of May 4, 1941. Hitler then declared that Greece was a country with which Germany felt itself allied through the ancient culture of Greece. Germany had no political, military, or territorial interests on Greek soil, and wanted only to enable Greece to assume its place as a free and independent state within the family of European nations. The spokesman added, however, that the Germans felt obliged to occupy it so as to prevent Greece from becoming a theater of war.

Shift Too Difficult

It is almost unnecessary to state that after their experience of German plunder in the past two years the Greeks have no intention of swallowing the German bait. Even if they did, the Reich also would be faced with the problem of Greek-Bulgar relations, particularly the question of the territory which the Germans allowed the

Continued on Page 7, Column 4



James Sawders; By a Staff Artist

Seaport Taken by Yugoslav Guerrillas

Above: General view of the city of Spalato, or Split, as the Yugoslavs call it. Dalmatian coast port which Yugoslav Partisans are reported to have occupied in one of their sudden moves that have been giving the Germans increasing trouble in the Balkans. The view is from Mount Marjau, meaning Green Mountain, looking eastward across the harbor. Below: Position of Spalato on the Adriatic indicated in relation to the Italian coast.

Allies Resume Initiative After Bitter Salerno Fight

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 17—The situation at the Allied bridgehead in the Salerno region of the Italian mainland is markedly improved today.

Nazi efforts to reduce Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's beach positions considerably weakened after a two-day sustained aerial bombardment of the Nazis' forward areas by every aircraft which could be thrown in of both the Allied Strategic and Tactical Air Forces.

At the same time, substantial reinforcements in the bridgehead have enabled the Allies to weather an extremely dangerous period. They now have resumed the initiative after four days of grim defensive fighting.

The immediate territorial improvement inland attendant upon these developments is illustrated by the recapture of Albanella, which represents an advance of at least nine miles in that sector, and by reduction of other salients made by previous Nazi attacks.

Patrols Meet

There is, therefore, a prospective strengthening in the Fifth Army's position which is heralded by the linking up of its southward patrols with those of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army moving northward with all possible speed.

The patrols met somewhere in the vicinity of Vallo della Lucania, about 18 miles below the southern extremity of the bridgehead at Agropoli. The Eighth Army itself was around Sapri, only about 25 miles further south.

Further dislocation of communication lines along which Nazi reinforcements from the north must come has been caused by the Allied air force, which dropped an arc of heavy explosives and incendiaries northwest, north, and northeast of Naples. Moreover, transportation of Allied reinforcements and supplies has been facilitated now that there is continuous Allied contact between the British forces on the Italian East Coast and Allied troops on the West Coast. The Allies are actually in possession of three entire Italian provinces, in which the Italians themselves are offering some degree of co-operation.

Nazis Face Dual Front

The arrival of the Eighth Army around Salerno will compel the Nazis to face both west and south in that region.

Strategic surprise in carrying out the landing at Salerno was impossible. The Germans were ready on the beaches when the Allies landed and from the time the first Allied troops were ashore, launched a succession of heavy counterattacks. As a result, the Allies had to fall back at various sectors. All the time, however, reinforcements were being poured in as quickly as formations on the land were prepared to receive them.

The Allies hung on grimly in the period when it was touch and go. But they didn't go.

Yesterday, the Germans, themselves shaken by two days of the most concentrated air raiding ever carried out by the Allies in connection with land operations, ran

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Clark throws Germans back in new attack; Bryansk occupied by Russian forces.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Contact has been made in the Salerno-Agropoli area in Italy between patrols of General Clark's Fifth Army and General Montgomery's British Eighth Army.

At the same time, General Clark's men are continuing a new and powerful attack which has forced the Germans to fall back at least 10 miles in some parts of the Salerno beachhead, and the Eighth Army has made preliminary contact with other Allied forces moving up the east coast of Italy from Taranto.

The critical aspect of the Salerno battle thus has been definitely removed. The Germans find themselves facing what to all practical purposes is a continuous Allied front across the Italian leg from Naples and Salerno to the Adriatic. It may, of course, take several days before General Montgomery's veterans can consolidate their positions sufficiently to launch a full-fledged flanking drive. But unless the Germans in the mountains behind Salerno begin a withdrawal to the east and north they will face a serious danger of being surrounded.

An NBC radiocast from Algiers says the German left wing at Salerno is caught in a bulging salient. According to this account, General Clark's men struck with such power that they not only drove the Germans back more than 10 miles, but seized the town of Montecorvino, reputed site of one of the best airfields along the entire southern Italian West Coast.

General Clark's statement that his men were at no time in serious danger of being driven into the sea by the Germans, as front-line dispatches had indicated, now makes it seem probable that the Nazi attacks at Salerno were essentially delaying actions and that Hitler's strategy calls for a main defense line farther north in Italy. The absence of anything but token opposition in the south to General Montgomery's men supports this view.

Nevertheless, the Germans made a major effort to prevent the Allies from consolidating a beachhead, and General Clark's success destroys forever the German boast that no enemy could land a big army on a well-defended

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Definite plans for new landings in Europe fixed, his message to Congress reports.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Definite times and places for new invasions "on the continent of Europe and elsewhere" already are fixed by the High Command of the United States and Great Britain, President Roosevelt told Congress and the country today in a message studded with revealing military information.

The specific and precise plans are now determined, he declared.

Compared with the North African campaign, with Sicily, with Italy, they will "bring to bear further blows of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan."

The President's address, one of the relatively few he has not delivered to the joint session of both houses in person, was significantly noncontroversial. It was almost exclusively an appraisal of the war. It proposed no legislation. It started no controversy—as Mr. Roosevelt doesn't want any. He suggested that further messages on particular topics might be forthcoming.

Frankest Message

In the judgment of many, the message constituted the fullest, frankest, most searching estimate of the war—an estimate at once buoyantly confident but full of warnings of the long, hard road ahead—which the President has delivered at any time since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On the military side, besides his disclosure that the final timetable of victory is fixed and unfolding, he disclosed that:

1. With new air bases now acquired within bombing range of Southern and Eastern Germany, the Allies are ready to bring "devastating war home to these places by day and by night"—particularly since Hitler "neglected to provide a roof" for his European "Fortress."

2. The powerful units of the Allied fleet, soon to be freed from Mediterranean battle and police duty, will "proceed eastward [probably to the eastern Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal] to join the ever-increasing attack upon the Japanese."

Smoldering Fire

3. On the basis of "reliable information," the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are convinced that there is such a "definite unrest and growing desire for peace" in Rumania, Hungary, Finland, and Bulgaria as may be expected to "burst into flame and become a consuming fire."

4. The Allied campaign in New Guinea and the Solomons has destroyed much Japanese strength and gained new bases from which "to launch new offensive operations."

5. Germany's "evil power"—though still able to do the Allies great injury—"is being destroyed, surely, inexorably, day by day, and if Hitler does not know it by now, then the last trace of sanity has departed from that distorted mind."

6. On the European front, the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress: Page 8.

Maine Woman Feeds 10 to 15 Without Benefit of Points

As Maine prepares to harvest its biggest potato crop in history, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a staff correspondent there to make an on-the-spot study of conditions in the Pine Tree State's Aroostook County —largest potato-growing area in the country. The following is the fourth of several articles.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMESTONE, Maine, Sept. 17—They still bake their own bread here in northern Maine, big brown, cushioned loafs that contain a flavor unequaled anywhere. They churn their butter, too, a rich golden butter that costs the farmer's wife not one little red ration point.

Now when these two are put together—the bread and the butter—there is a dish hard to equal. Here in Maine, at least, it finds its place on the table three times a day. In fact, it isn't uncommon for a farmer's wife to bake from four to six loaves of bread a day, especially when she is boarding digging crews. Those boys really can eat!

The question might well arise: How does the farmer's wife make out with rationing points when she feeds large crews? One of the answers might be that the worker's ration book is turned over to her. But that is not so here. All she asks is for the sugar coupon. She gladly supplies the rest of the food —including meat and plenty of it.

There are exceptions to this practice, but a farmer's wife here in this Aroostook County town told how she was planning to feed and house a crew of from 10 to 15

In the first place, there must be meat on the table three times a day. These men are hard workers and possess big appetities. Her husband, like scores of other farmers here, raises his own beef cattle. In addition, he has a large number of pigs and plenty of poultry. In near-by Caribou there is a slaughter house and there are deep freezes that may be rented by the year.

This farmer's wife said she had plenty of meat stored away in a deep freeze in Caribou. There were roasts of pork, pot roasts, roast beef, steaks, bacon, and pounds of sausage meat. All from their own stock.

For the housewife here in northern Maine whose husband is in another business other than farming there also is plenty of meat in the stores and that includes beef. They explain that the farmer's surplus is sold to local markets, and there is sufficient to go around. This meat takes ration points.

To get back to the farmer's

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Rails 'Chime' for Dutch Bells

By Religious News Service

WASHINGTON — The Christian Reformed Church in Halfweg, the Netherlands, has met the difficulty caused by confiscation of church bells by Nazi authorities by installing two pieces of rail as substitutes for its chimes, according to a Dutch newspaper report received here by the Office of War Information.

The new "chimes," according to the newspaper, the name of which is withheld for reasons of safety, can be heard for a distance of more than a mile. Halfweg is situated midway between Amsterdam and Haarlem.

Germans Fire Upon Crowds, Loot Valuables-Food in Italy

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The Germans in Rome have issued an order requisitioning all food, and as a result farmers are refusing to send their products to the city, as they fear further confiscations, the British Radio said today.

According to the resistance movement in Western Italy, the Pope is considered a prisoner, and all Italians are being called upon to rise against the Germans and liberate him, added the radiocast.

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER, Sept. 17 (AP)—German occupation troops were reported to have fired on hunger-driven crowds which stormed Italian food shops in Rome, Udine and Belluno.

The German troops themselves were reported thoroughly looting occupied territories, not only of foodstuffs, but also of gold and silver.

The chaos was reported so great in Rome that all churches except St. Peter's had been closed because of the plundering. The Pope was reported to have conferred with Papal Secretary of State Cardinal Luigi Maglione regarding the situation. The Vatican's Swiss Guard was said to have donned "full war uniform."

The Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera said church authorities had appealed to Field Marshal Albert Kesselring to order his soldiers to refrain from looting churches.

Looting Reported

Reports reaching the Swiss frontier said Nazi troopers were plucking gold earrings from women and taking gold watches from men. The German military commander at Turin published a proclamation, the newspaper Stampa said, telling the people that German soldiers were "not authorized" to requisition rings, watches or other precious articles from civilians.

Corriere della Sera said that despite efforts of authorities in Rome, people were without sufficient food. The newspaper said there was a complete lack of eggs, milk, meat, vegetables or fruit, and that the situation had been drastically worsened by the stern requisitioning of foodstuffs by Nazi troops, who were enforcing 100 per cent martial law in all the occupied territory.

The Bern newspaper Der Bund

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Smaller Cities Helping Achieve Bond Drive Goal

Today several examples of Third War Loan promotion came to hand to emphasize the fact that the smaller cities and communities are "in there pitching" and that their ideas to promote the bond drive are as clever and ingenious as the big cities.

The Treasury reported yesterday incidentally as a fillip to community efforts that an additional $2,260,000,000 in War Bond sales has put the national drive for $15,000,000,000 past the halfway mark. The total now in hand is $7,679,000,000.

Outstanding among these smaller community campaigns perhaps, is the Book and Author War Bond Rally which has been scheduled by the Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee for Tuesday, Sept. 28. To be held at the Cambridge High and Latin School beginning at 8 p. m., the rally is designed to appeal to the bookishly inclined and especially to those with the collecting instinct.

Cambridge to Greet Authors

Four American authors, Edna Ferber, Van Wyck Brooks, Roy Chapman Andrews, and John Roy Carlson, are scheduled to spend a day in Cambridge crammed with events. In the afternoon the authors are to address the school children of Cambridge, are to be guests of the Cambridge Teachers' Club, and dinner guests of the Cambridge women running the bond drive at the Continental Hotel, a meeting at which Cambridge authors will also attend.

Each of the four invited authors is to address the rally at the high school and will autograph copies of their books. An auction of manuscripts submitted by each of these authors will also be conducted. Entertainment, including the music of a Coast Guard Band, and drawing of door prizes, is also scheduled.

Chief item, however, for collectors will be a manuscript, "Mr. W. and I," containing the diary, letters and cards of Caroline Leroy Webster, wife of Daniel Webster. The diary contains items recorded by Mrs. Webster during a visit abroad in 1839 to England. There are descriptions of dinners and balls to which Queen Victoria's chamberlain was "requested" by Her Majesty to command the Websters to attend.

Entertained Jenny Lind

There is a typically feminine passage in Mrs. Webster's diary concerning a visit of Jenny Lind, the great singer, to the Websters, and of "Mr. W.'s" reactions to the dazzling artist. Data is also recorded by Mrs. Webster on visits to the White House when Andrew Jackson was President.

According to the Cambridge Committee, the Webster manuscript lay for generations in an attic in Ashfield, Mass., until the great, great, great, great-niece of Mrs. Webster, Elena Hall, found it. Mrs. Hall is the wife of Ensign Hamlin Hall now on duty in the Pacific. Eager to do something to help "Back the Attack," Mrs. Hall presented the valuable manuscript to the Treasury to be auctioned off at the Cambridge bond rally.

Admittance to the Cambridge rally is by tickets which may be obtainable upon presentation of a War Bond purchased during the current drive.

In Brookline, the Women's Council of the South Brookline Community Center have announced the start of a "Bomber Campaign," at the War Bond and Stamp Booth at the Stop and Shop store in South Brookline. Under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Baker, Chairman, volunteer junior misses in a three-day drive have already reported sales of over $12,000.

Four Years Savings in Bonds

In Revere, Boatswain's Mate First Class, Arthur James Shaw, a veteran of five major Pacific engagements, invested savings of four years in War Bonds. Home on last Tuesday for the first time since he enlisted in the Navy following his graduation from Revere High in 1939, Boatswain's Mate Shaw treated himself to a long-deserved slep on Wednesday, and appeared on Thursday at the First National Bank in Revere to purchase War Bonds.

State War Finance Committee officials also applauded the bond selling record of the young women of the Haym Solomon Juniors, B'nai B'rith, who set out last June to raise $400 in War Bonds for some Naval hospital equipment. They turned in a total of $2,370, enough for six pieces of equipment, then began a drive for $1,580 for a scout car, and $1,780 for a field ambulance.

In Malden, children and staff of the Lincoln Junior High School have originated a novel plan to back the "triple threat" program of the Treasury organized among school children to buy jeeps for the land, sea and air. The Malden school is having three special Third War Loan assemblies during the current drive. The school is divided into units, with a teacher holding the rank of "lieutenant" in charge of each. A winning day means promotion to "captain" for the leader, an honor won by Miss Mary Doherty in the initial assembly.

New Ceiling Prices For Retail Stores In Effect Sept. 20

Continued from Page 1

wood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn.

Public clamor over meat scarcities seems to have slackened somewhat, although supplies are still far below normal. The same holds true with regard to butter—still one of the most difficult things to find. Substitltes, requiring fewer ration points, may have found favor. At any rate, fresh native vegetables are to be found in abundance, although the variety may be cut down shortly. Poultry, this week, has been more plentiful than for some time, and fish supplies are fairly good.

State C. I. O. Plans Part In '44 Campaign

Opening of the 1944 political campaign is virtually set for Boston next Sunday by the calling of a state-wide political conference of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Plans will then be developed to make the C. I. O. in Massachusetts for the first time an effective political force in a presidential year. As the C. I. O. claims 200,000 members in the Bay State and is now getting them registered for voting, it promises to have much more political weight than heretofore.

In previous presidential years the C. I. O. worked through a political wing called Labor's Nonpartisan League. In its first presidential campaign the League brought in many votes for President Roosevelt.

Was Headed by Lewis

It was, however, headed by John L. Lewis, and during the past several years its influence declined as Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O drew apart. Before Mr. Lewis quit the C. I. O. the League had disappeared in Massachusetts.

The conference of Sunday is designed to initiate a political organization and policy in line with the political program recently adopted by the National C. I. O.

Legislative committees will be formed on a congressional basis in accordance with a request from the National C. I. O. Committee on Political Action, it is anticipated. The State Council of the C. I. O. will also function politically, and in addition there will be a New England political division, with headquarters in Boston.

Checking Up on Congressmen

During the summer C. I. O. delegations have been contacting Massachusetts Representatives and Senators to ask their position on the four major points of C. I. O. political policy. Reports on the outcome will be given the conference.

Official endorsement of the national C. I. O. legislative program is scheduled at the meeting, the first since the program was drawn up. Its chief features are these: repeal of the Smith-Connally Anti-strike Law, subsidies to roll back prices, reduction of taxes on the lower income groups and raising of taxes on those with higher income, and approval of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill.

Several national C. I. O. leaders have been invited. The conference was called by Sidney Grant, Legislative Agent of the State C. I. O. Joseph A. Salerno, State President, will preside. The conference will be held at the Parker House.

Constitution Day Fete Is Planned For Faneuil Hall

Colorful ceremonies will mark the celebration of Constitution Day today by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The program will begin at 8 o'clock this evening in Faneuil Hall, but from 7 o'clock the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company's museum and armory at the Hall will be open to visitors.

The exercises will include a parade of colors, patriotic music, and brief addresses by prominent figures in the Massachusetts scene.

Honor guests who have been invited are: Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Fred P. Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Col. Harold C. Pierce of the United States Marine Corps, Commodore Wilfred L. Derby of the United States Coast Guard, and Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The celebration is open to the public, and tickets may be obtained without charge at 9 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Children Help Rescue Potato Crop

Associated Press

A Lot More Fun Than School Books

Given two weeks off from school, children from all over New England have volunteered to help get in the potato crop in Aroostook County, Maine. Shown here are three children from a Presque Isle, Maine, family: Left to right, Bernard, Betty, and Roland Field.

Army Rules Likely to Keep More Inmates Out of War

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Army regulations concerning induction into the military service, leave little hope for the release of more inmates in Massachusetts penal institutions for war service, Governor Saltonstall disclosed today.

Following a conference with Army officials, the Merchant Marine, and State parole authorities, the Governor said he felt reasonably certain that there was not much, if any hope for release for service in the Army or the Navy.

The conference was called after the Governor had received a petition signed by more than 500 inmates at Charlestown protesting that despite the passage of special legislation permitting the release of selected inmates that "not one man had been released from State Prison," either for war work or the armed services.

Army regulations are so strict that they positively forbid inducting "constant offenders" as well as persons found guilty of certain other crimes, the Governor told the press. He added that there appeared to be no possibility that such regulations would be relaxed.

Army psychiatrists who have been responsible for many of the rejections, the Governor pointed out, are governed solely by existing regulations. "I am convinced," he said, "that they had no other alternative in the action they have taken."

Review is Functioning

Officials of the State Parole Board, the Department of Correction, and the Selective Service Board established under the special legislation to review the cases of inmates with a view to recommending them for military service, are functioning as fast as possible, both to give inmates an opportunity to serve in the armed forces and the Merchant Marine, or to enter war industry, the Governor said.

Called to the Governor's office this morning to advise him as to actual conditions in regard to the release of the inmates were: Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of corerction; Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman, and Robert Ayres, of the State Parole Board; Frederick Bradley, Chairman of the Special Draft Board; Walter Finley, representing the Merchant Marine; Maj. Wilfred Bloomberg, psychiatrist at the Army Induction Center in Boston, and Col. William D. Cottam, Chief Recruiting Officer of the First Serivce Command.

Governor's Letter

In a letter addressed to the inmates at Charlestown, who sent him the petition, Governor Saltonstall frankly advised them that there appeared to be little hope for release for service in the Army or the Navy.

"There may be, and I trust there will be, opportunity for a very few of you to serve in the Merchant Marine, and others in war industry.

"I want to assure you that the State Board of Parole and the Commissioner of Correction are giving every effort to fulfill the terms of the Cleary Act and other State laws that apply to release on parole.

"I have instructed them to give this matter their earnest and immediate attention, and I have stated to them that if further temporary assistance in their department would be helpful in carrying out this work, they were to make such requests to me for consideration.

"I am replying to your letter in order that you may know the facts as they have been presented to me, for I am confident that you wish to know the facts rather than to be 'strung along.'"

The Cleary Act was passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor on April 29. Only 14 prisoners, nine from Norfolk, and five from Concord, have been released under the bill up to the present time.

Maine Woman Feeds 10 to 15 Without Points

Continued from Page 1

wife who will board a large digging crew she explains that she will solve the blue stamp problem by going down cellar and bringing up her own canned goods. This particular farmer's wife said that she had more than 350 quarts of vegetables left over from last year's canning and that this year she already had added another 350 quarts,, giving her an abundant stock of 700 jars.

The farmer's table, while not set with much style, is weighed down with a variety of nourishing foods. Besides the ubiquitous potato, which finds itself—in one form or another—on the table three times a day, there are three or four vegetables. At this time of year some of them will be fresh from the garden, but such favorites as pickled beets and peas are brought from the cool, dirt cellar.

Shortening for Pies

Apples from the back orchard for tart pies or strawberries and raspberries, frozen in the deep freeze, give variety to the desserts the farmer's wife is able to serve without opening her ration book. Someone may say those pies take shortening and shortening takes ration points. That is true. But the farmer had pigs last year and they furnished enough lard for months to come.

Rationing of foods has not seriously affected the living standards of the Aroostook County family. The farmer here almost has become self sufficient. Except for sugar, and possibly flour, he would hardly need to go to market. In some cases even wheat for flour is raised on these expansive farms.

The cost of living—and this refers to increased food prices—has not been felt here in this part of Maine. Foods which have advanced sharply are produced by the farmer himself. Increased food costs, as a matter of fact, have had a beneficial effect for the farmer. A farmer's wife told this correspondent the other day that she sold a 10-quart crock of butter for nearly double what she used to get several years ago. This money is considered as her "pin" money. Not until she goes to buy clothes for herself or her children is she aware that the cost of living in general has spiraled.

In another month the farmer's wife will finish her busiest season. Her canning is practically completed. Cooking for the crews is the last big task. When that is over she will settle down to enjoy the fruits of her summer's labor.

Faculty Addition At Erskine School

Erskine School of Boston today announces the appointment of a new Associate Director—Mrs. Worth Hale of Wellesley.

Mrs. Hale, wife of the Assistant Dean of the Harvard Medical School, is an experienced educator. A graduate of George Washington University, she obtained a Master's degree in the classics from Radcliffe College, and since then has taught in secondary schools both in Washington, D. C., and in New England.

Mrs. Hale will take over her duties at Erskine School on the opening day, Sept. 28.

White Replaces Shirk In Defense Region 2

Resignation of Kenneth W. Shirk, Director of Civilian Defense in Region 2, was announced today by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

At the same time it was announced that Albert C. White, Jr., Springfield real estate man, would succeed Mr. Shirk, who resigned as a result of the decision to move Regional headquarters from Northampton to Springfield.

Motion Pictures For Men in Service

Two motion pictures of special interest to servicemen and their families will be shown this week end at the New England Museum of Natural History.

They are "Swim and Live," and "Troop Train," and the showings are scheduled for 11 a. m., and 3 p. m., on Saturday, and 3 p. m., Sunday, in the lecture hall of the museum, 234 Berkeley Street.

Admission is free.

A. F. of L. Head to Speak

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be the guest speaker of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its first members' luncheon of the fall season, at the Copley Plaza Hotel Oct. 7, it was announced today. He will speak on "Management and Labor Co-operation."

Three Poultrymen Accept Court Order

Three Massachusetts poultrymen today agreed by stipulation of counsel in the U. S. District Court to a preliminary injunction enjoining them "until further order of the court from selling or delivering poultry at prices in excess of the maximum prices established by revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269."

They were: Donald Corbett of Natick, Oliver G Baxter of Natick and James Arne of Marion.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Hall, 845 Main Street, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

A talk on "The Chinese Exhibition" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Two free movies, "Swim and Live," and "Troop Train," will be given by the New England Museum of Natural History on Saturday at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. and Sunday at 3 p. m. in its lecture hall at 234 Berkeley Street. Both are open to the public.

A recital by Victoria Samuelian, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity—Considerably cooler than it was yesterday. Slightly cooler tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts — Intermittent very light showers today. Considerably cooler than yesterday. Slightly cooler tonight with rain continuing in extreme southeast portion.

Southwest Maine and New Hampshire — Intermittent very light showers and cooler today. Slightly cooler tonight.

Vermont — Intermittent very light showers and slightly cooler today. Slightly cooler tonight.

Connecticut, Rhode Island—Intermittent very light showers today. Considerably cooler than yesterday. Slightly cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:34 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet. Saturday, 2:53 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

October Call to Dodge The Drafting of Fathers

War Activities in New England

With equity between local draftboard quotas suspended temporarily, all vulnerable single men and childless husbands in Massachusetts are being called by Selective Service before the "certainty" of drafting fathers in November, S. S. headquarters here announced today.

On a statewide basis, rather than by individual board quotas, the October call is being met without tapping pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, it was disclosed. Childless husbands who were married before Pearl Harbor are being called in the "stiffest proportion yet," it was reported.

Including those being called now, of course, are those who married after Pearl Harbor and husbands who became fathers after that date, it was reminded. These two changes in marital status "don't count" for draft deferment because they were made after drafting became imminent, it was explained.

The November "certainty" for pre-war fathers may be changed by Congressional action, it was pointed out.

Quotas between the 173 local boards will be balanced sometime after Oct. 10, following compilation of available men of all classes, it was pointed out. Thus if one board drafts 100 single men this month when its quota would normally be 75, it will be required to furnish only 50 (perhaps fathers) in a subsequent month's quota of 75.

Traffic Technique

Police chiefs of the State have been urged to conform to a uniform procedure for handling accidents involving trucks transporting dangerous explosives, in an appeal issued yesterday by Wallace G. Kittredge, director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Department of Public Utilities.

Under a procedure recommended by the Army's Ordnance Department and the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, guards are posted at the scene of the accident, and the Safety and Security Branch of the Ordnance Department is notified. The State, municipal, or other police guards then are relieved by members of the armed forces.

Eli Enrollment Up

Enrollment of the Army's Specialized Training Program at Yale, now approximately 800, will exceed 1,000 by the time the new term begins on Oct. 11, it was estimated today.

The current 12-week term ends on Oct. 2, with an eight-day furlough available.

The incoming trainees are two groups: Enlisted men from many parts of the country, to be divided equally between basic training and foreign-area study; and approximately 30 members of the Yale R. O. T. C. from the Class of 1945.

The former Yale students had been on civilian status until last May. At the completion of the spring term, they were inducted at Fort Devens, and then shipped to Fort Bragg, N. C., for basic training. While accepted for officer training in field artillery, there is no quota at present for them at Fort Sill, Okla., so they will study at Yale under A. S. T. P. until called. At Yale, under Army expense, they will take regular undergraduate courses, but will follow the civilian-Navy rather than the Army term schedule, it was explained.

Safety Officers

Accident-prevention work at Navy shore establishments requires 23 more officers, it was announced today by the local Office of Naval Officer Procurement.

Those who have an engineering degree and at least five years of experience in industrial safety work will be considered. In lieu of a college degree, those with two years of college and 10 years of experience will also be considered, it was pointed out.

'Hail to Old B. U.'

Lieut. Daniel J. Sullivan, 1942 graduate of Boston University, who paid a furlough visit yesterday to his alma mater and addressed the student body, told of a highlight of his many months in the South Pacific: singing old B. U. songs with classmates at a tea shop in New Caledonia.

Jewish Fund Drive to Open

The campaign among Boston Jews for money to support the 18 local agencies of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and other Jewish charities will open October 17, and for the second year in succession Israel Friedlander will be its head.

The announcement came at a meeting of more than 200 team captains and key workers of the 1943 Combined Appeal last night at the Parker House.

In his acceptance of the post, Mr. Friedlander called upon Boston Jewry "to memorialize European Jewry's three million dead by rescuing the living. Never before in the history of the Jews," he declared, "have there been so many victims of deliberate and calculated persecutions and deaths. Never have so many Jews been in a position to help rescue the living."

He urged Jews not to believe that 'eventual victory will lighten our burden or lessen our responsibilities" but to prepare to rehabilitate "the hundreds of thousands of Jews to be freed from the death grip of Axis domination."

Mr. Friedlander, who has been associated with the Kennedy Stores for 27 years, is a Vice-President of the Beth Israel Hospital, a director of the Jewish Family Welfare Association of Boston, and a former Chairman of the Business Men's Council of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies.

Providence School Rolls Drop

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17—School Superintendent James L. Hanley reported this week that between 300 and 400 pupils, roughly 6.3 per cent, failed to enroll in the three upper grades of high school because they prefer jobs in war industries.

The total slump in senior high school registration, Dr. Hanley revealed, amounted to 16.3 per cent of last year's classes. While late enrollments may add another 150 students to classes in the four city high schools, the figures show a continuation of a downward trend started in 1938. Dr. Hanley says that war jobs and the birth rate slump of the 1920's are jointly responsible.

Ten years ago Providence had about 7,000 pupils in its senior high schools, and at the peak in 1938 more than 8,000 were attending classes. The total for the new school year probably will not pass 5,500.

Meanwhile, in his annual report submitted to the School Committee this week, Dr. Hanley said that the military services took 1,621 senior high and 686 junior high school pupils out of classes in the last school year. His report also showed that during the year 4,943 employment certificates were issued and 2,780 renewed, another reflection of the boom in Rhode Island industries.

In his review of what the school system has done to meet its wartime responsibilities, the Providence school executive hinted that classroom practices in the year ahead will try to prepare the pupils for the postwar world. In addition, the schools will continue their program, mapped out with the co-operation of Army officials, to help prepare boys approaching draft age for their military careers.

The Army has asked the schools to provide instruction in such things as electricity, fundamentals of machines, radio, basic mathematics and social studies. According to Dr. Hanley, the Providence response to this call has been so successful that Army officials and school systems throughout America have requested synopses of the local pre-induction course in social studies and one publication, "America Faces the Future," has been distributed across the country.

One important result of the new techniques developed to revise the curriculum is the development of teacher committees for the systematic analysis of courses. Revised courses in mathematics and general science were prepared, four pre-induction courses were published and work was begun in aeronautics, biology and applied mathematics.

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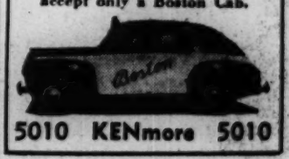
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Boston Edison Company says ... always remove paper coverings from all food kept in your refrigerator except frozen food. Paper is an insulator that keeps cold from reaching the food.
Boston Edison Company

"The BANK for Me in '43"
Turn to PAGE 4

Detroit Plans to Lead Peacetime Reconversion

How to reconvert America's industrial war machine to peacetime production when hostilities cease is a major problem facing business. What the industrial metropolis of Detroit is thinking, planning, and doing to prepare for "R" day is the subject of three articles of which this is the first.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The extent to which industry throughout the nation is giving serious thought to the problem of reconversion to peacetime production is well illustrated here in Detroit.

Detroit, almost overnight back in 1941, stopped making automobiles and started making guns and planes and tanks, pacing the national industrial machine in its difficult and widely misunderstood and unappreciated conversion job. Detroit is likely to lead the change-back process when peace comes. Certainly all the problems involved in this production process, mechanical, financial, and even social, are epitomized here in the Motor City.

And so Detroit, though still producing war goods at top speed, nevertheless is laying plans for the adjustment which is sure to come.

Ask most any industrialist here what his biggest problem is, and he probably will say: "Cancellations."

Part of Broad Move

By that he means cancellation of war contracts. In some cases that is merely a matter of a change of design or type of article. In others it is a move to stop or curtail production on some item. In so far as Detroit is concerned, of course, it too often means a stop production order, even though it is but part of a broader move to shift from, we'll say, tanks to heavy bombers.

Washington still pleads in a general way for more and more production. It says goals are not being met, that everyone must bear down harder. There is no inclination here to question the need for the utmost effort, but there is much private speculation as to the extent to which current goals are shoved ahead of actual needs for purposes of stimulation.

In any event, as far as Detroit is concerned, these industrialists insist, contract schedules are being met and have been for some time, with perhaps some few exceptions. In many instances, as indicated, production has been such as to justify either a slackening, or complete cancellation.

This picture is most precise in the case of tanks and bombers. It has been known for some time that war strategy, plus the volume of production already attained, has resulted in a curtailment of tank production. On the other hand the need for heavy bombers has increased.

Other Picture Not Clear

On other items such as motors, shell casings, guns, gun mounts, trucks, precision instruments, and so forth, the picture is not so clear. You can't put your finger on anything and say that production is slowing up or stopped. Production of no one item is confined to any one plant. Cancellations are not blanket, but rather plant by plant. So the production picture is a matter of total production, rather than production item by item.

In a broad sense, then, it can be said, and responsible industrial interests here unofficially agree, that Detroit has about reached its production ceiling. This estimate coincides with a recent statement in New York by the National City Bank that the country as a whole is "approaching the ceiling of its productive capacity."

Supporting this judgment of the situation here are unofficial analyses of trends in population, migration, retail trade, and such things, all usually indicating a leveling off and suggesting the close approach to, if not the attainment of, that intangible peak.

All of which leads up to that matter of reconversion. There was a time not so long ago when even mention of postwar planning was considered unpatriotic. There is no hesitancy today to mention it and in fact engage in it wholeheartedly.

Detroit Looks Ahead

Detroit, in other words, is making its plans openly for the tough job of becoming once again the world's automobile center.

Industry, which in Detroit means the automobile industry, in cooperation with the Detroit Board of Commerce, has been working in a systematic way toward this end. In May of this year a series of meetings were arranged in cooperation with the University of Michigan, at which plant representatives discussed this whole question. These conferences are continuing.

While such subjects as contract renegotiation have been considered, primary attention has been given to termination of contracts, reconversion to peacetime production, and postwar markets.

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Wide World

Technique for Leaving Sinking Ship Demonstrated

Troops from Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash., are shown demonstrating the right way to leave a sinking ship—feet first and clasping helmet to avoid injuries.

Job of Reconversion Not So Easy as That

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

There was some good-natured but nonetheless pointed protesting by the automobile industry back in 1940 when a popular magazine cartoonist sought to portray the conversion process in a picture which showed a perplexed owner viewing a hybrid contraption, part automobile, part airplane. The caption said: "It was the last car off the line when they were switching to low-cost bombers." An obvious engineering impossibility, this simplification of the conversion job did not make harassed manufacturers too happy.

Now another cartoonist, moved by the fast-developing war situation and news of stepped-up postwar industrial planning, has in the same mood of humorous exaggeration pictured, in a ludicrously simplified way, the reconversion job. It shows an assembly line in a tank factory, a line occupied by tanks except for one space in which—you guessed it—nestles a shiny new automobile. Workmen are staring at the phenomena in amazement, as one says to another, "Darned if I know."

Pair Pleads Guilty In Espionage Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Ernest Frederick Lehmitz and Erwin Harry de Spretter, former Staten Island air-raid wardens, pleaded guilty yesterday in the midst of their trial on espionage charges in Federal Court.

The pleas were made shortly after the prosecution had rested its case.

After admitting a conspiracy to violate the Wartime Espionage Act, they were asked by Judge Mortimer W. Byers whether they realized the full penalty that might be imposed by their pleas—prison sentences of up to 30 years or capital punishment. Both replied in the affirmative.

The court set Sept. 21 for sentencing.

Government witnesses at the trial testified Lehmitz transmitted to Germany by invisible ink writings on apparently innocuous letters, information on ship sailings, convoy movements and other military information. The letters, to "friends," reaching the Axis by way of Spain, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent said.

De Spretter, a consulting engineer, was charged with obtaining a book of aviation information, published by the Brewster Aircraft Corporation, and turning it over to Lehmitz. For this, according to a signed statement by Lehmitz, he received $100. Lehmitz said in the statement he had received information from De Spretter for espionage purposes "about a dozen times."

Swiss Say Trade Cut by Nazi Ring

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Swiss Schwarzenburg Radio said yesterday that German "encirclement" as a result of the Nazis' occupation of Italy had cut Switzerland off from all commerce with the outside world and added that occupation by Axis forces must be foreseen as a possibility.

The radiocast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said the little Alpine country "has summoned a considerable number of troops to defend itself. It is reasonable to suppose that such a state of things cannot last forever if it forestalls the plans of the Axis. But, as a democracy, it feels that without the consent of the people, occupation can only be temporary."

Unionizing of Police Force Opposed at Los Angeles

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The fundamental problem of adequate income for this city at a time when extraordinary demands are being made upon its facilities is being underscored here by a current attempt to unionize the Los Angeles police force. And by the same token, because both matters demand the attention of aroused and informed opinion, the even more fundamental problem of routing indifference to municipal affairs may be getting the consideration it deserves.

That is why, doubtless, Mayor Fletcher Bowron, in taking a strong stand against unionization of the Police Department, says he would be glad to see this question made a public issue. The more the people know about this thing, he insists, the better.

A believer in collective bargaining relative to rates of pay and conditions of employment in private industry, and also a believer in higher wages where possible for city employees, Mayor Bowron points out that the unionizing effort as an obvious appeal to the desire for higher pay runs squarely up against Los Angeles' financial situation. Police wages, which he believes compare favorably with those paid elsewhere, can only be higher when the city's income is greater. Right now this area's tremendously increased population means that protection problems are being many times multiplied, but revenues stay where they were and even tend to fall off.

"Nothing to Gain"

Apart from certain definite objections the Mayor has to the whole theory of unionizing city employees, he sees the newly organized Local 665, Los Angeles Police Employees Union, American Federation of Labor, as having "absolutely nothing" by way of gain to offer the city's police officers.

"They already have job security," he points out. "They are free from intimidation. Honest civil service protects them against discrimination.

"The rights of police officers are well looked after by the Fire and Police Protective League, an organization of the employees themselves, without outside interference, domination or control, with which organization we who are legally responsible for city governmental administration have been dealing in all matters having to do with policemen and firemen.

"Anything that the union could possibly get for them they can and will get for themselves. As a matter of fact, they now have everything they could ask for—except high salaries beyond the financial ability of the city to pay."

Los Angeles' income, except from certain license fees and franchises, comes from a real estate tax rate fixed by the City Charter. Thousands upon thousands of new residents—and, as the Mayor says, thousands earning good wages for the first time who, by wasting them on liquor and the like, become of major concern to the Police Department—contribute not one cent to city government. This limitation on income is one light in which the matter of police salaries must be viewed.

Public Co-operation Asked

Just as local public opinion would have to support a program for increasing local revenue, so the Mayor is asking public opinion to furnish its smile or frown on the question of unionizing the police. He says he will abide by the majority opinion. He has already turned over his weekly radio time to a union spokesman, who did not develop a case for the union viewpoint but simply stood by the union's uncontested right to organize the police. Mayor Bowron says he cannot believe that the viewpoint which claims this right is sound, and puts his stand—which he feels most people in this traditionally open-shop city approve—in much this way:

If it be assumed, the Mayor says, that police officers should organize as a union and agree in advance on a policy of not striking—as the newly formed union here has agreed, in fact—then it would amount to nothing more than a pressure group. Pressure would be exercised through attempting to influence public officials improperly. Moreover, decisions made within the councils of a labor union would be carried out where decisions ought to be made by elected representatives of the people.

Mayor Bowron can imagine, too, such a bad situation as where, in an industrial strike, unionized members of the police force would be bound to side in sympathy and perhaps in action for or against the strikers.

He points out that where, as in Los Angeles, police officers have secured so many benefits for themselves through their own organization, such an attempt at unionization may impel the voters to curtail such police privileges as the Board of Rights and exceptionally liberal pension provisions. So far only a small minority of the Police Department force has joined Local 665.

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...denberg of Michigan and Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Mr. Taft immediately expressed opposition to the Dewey proposal and referred to his own previously announced stand against a British-American military alliance. He said that Mr. Dewey evidently had "swallowed whole" the proposals espoused by Walter Lippmann in his book on United States foreign policy.

Will we never learn?

Won't we ever see where our own security lies?

Isn't it time you read

WALTER Lippmann's U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

Shield of the Republic

"As a footnote, Gov. Dewey's press conference remarks at Mackinac Island indicate his conviction has been clarified and strengthened by Walter Lippmann's U. S. FOREIGN POLICY. That columnist's brief analysis has had a deep effect on the thinking of America . . . Indeed this has been one of the constructive influences . . . during a time when official leadership seems to have gone dry."

—RAYMOND CLAPPER, N. Y. World-Telegram

An Atlantic Monthly Press Book $1.50

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Wheeler Says Dad-Draft Ban Faces Snag

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana conceded today that his bill to defer the drafting of prewar fathers might be defeated in the Senate, but contended that such action would be a blow at the morale of the people and a defeat for the nation's children.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which is holding hearings on the bill, told Senator Wheeler he deserved "plaudits" for bringing out facts, whether the measure passed or not.

Senator Wheeler asserted again that some war industries are hoarding manpower, with employees "falling over one another," while Col. Lewis Sanders of the War Manpower Commission denied that there are any cost-plus-percentage war contracts which would make overstaffing profitable. Colonel Sanders told the Committee such contracts, widely used in World War I, now are illegal.

Testimony on Lend-Lease

Senator Downey (D) of California took exception to testimony by Colonel Sanders that "Lend-Lease does not increase the drain on our manpower." The Californian declared Lend-Lease contributions to other nations required the services of 6,000,000 Americans.

Colonel Sanders countered that if the United States didn't provide the aid, "we would have to put more troops in the field and take heavier losses."

In the meantime, new and vocal oposition to the early drafting of prewar fathers arose in the House today, while members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee generally appeared willing to let Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, have the final say.

General Marshall is due to appear before the Committee Sept. 20 and indications mounted that many Senators will not make up their minds on the Wheeler bill, which would postpone the induction of family heads until after Jan. 1, before hearing his views.

Not Yet Convinced

Several members of the House Military Affairs Committee declared, however, that they had not been convinced by the testimony thus far, including that of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, that the inductions are necessary now.

The House group decided at an executive session yesterday to sit with the Senate Committee when General Marshall apears on Monday.

"Despite testimony given the Senate Committee by Army and Navy officers opposing legislation to prohibit the father-draft, the legislation is far from dead," said Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, a Committee member.

"Before we do anything to disrupt the home front, we must make a thorough survey of the whole siutation."

Another Republican member, Representative Forest A. Harness of Indiana, said the House Committee is "going into it more thoroughly," while Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, said:

"Many of us are not completely convinced by the arguments advanced by proponents of the father-draft. I well Selective Service might well overhaul its sources of available manpower."

Criminal Waste Charged

Mr. Sparkman charged the "armed services" waste of manpower is criminal," with "a tremendous number of jobs in the Army that can be done by limited service men."

Among the Senators who said they would base their decision largely on General Marshall's attitude was Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the War Investigating Committee, who told reporters:

"It's a question of the Army's need. Whatever they need, we've got to furnish."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, said he thought the Wheeler bill might stand or fall on General Marshall's testimony.

Senator Wheeler, of Montana, seeking to have his bill made the unfinished business of the Senate, said he would not ask that it be debated until after the army chief has testified.

Thus, veteran strategists said that if General Marshall follows the line taken by his Deputy Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, and others that the drafting of fathers is necessary to carry out this nation's global commitments, the bill's proponents may find rough sledding ahead.

Dad Draft Seen Blow To Vital City Services

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 17

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, terming direction of national Selective Service "most unimaginative," said yesterday the proposed draft of fathers would endanger seriously essential city services.

"I expect to present to Congress at an early date the plight of American cities," he said. "I think there is a solution. I don't think it is difficult."

The Mayor made the statement during a graduation and promotion ceremony of the Police Department.

"Any national system of recruiting and drafting at this time must take the whole national picture into consideration. The direction of Selective Service in Washington has been most unimagintive. If they continue the way they are going, I say now that they soon will find themselves in the same helpless, hapless, hopeless situation as the OPA."

Wives of Generals Work at War Jobs

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The wives of Brigadier Generals Caleb V. Haynes and Herbert D. Gibson have been working in war plants on Long Island while their husbands were off to war, the Sperry Corporation said yesterday.

The Company said Mrs. Haynes, the former Margery Ann McLeod of Berkeley, Calif., was a junior draftsman at its Garden City Plant, and Mrs. Gibson an accountant.

General Haynes has been directing American airmen in Burma and General Gibson is attached to the Hawaiian Command.

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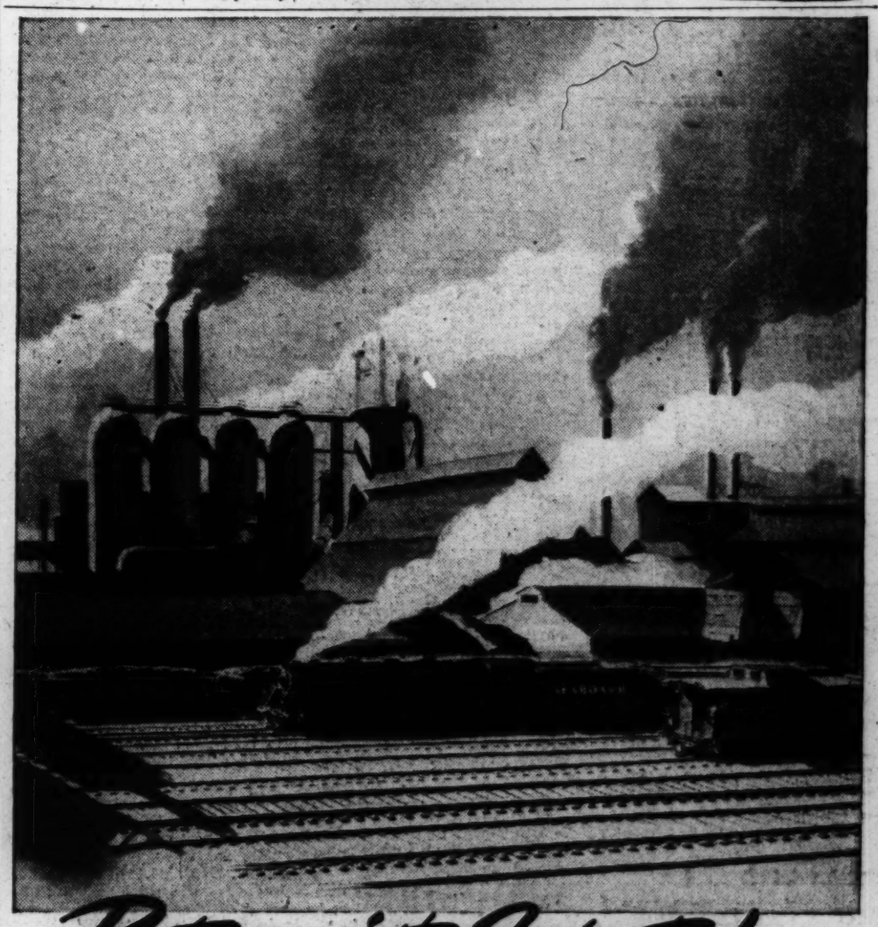


Partners with Industry!

The railroads of America are backing industry to the limit in the war of production. Only the close coordination born of a common cause could result in the extraordinary achievements of transportation and industry since the war began.

For many years the Seaboard Railway has recognized the interdependence of industry and transportation. On the established principle that the welfare of the railroad depends upon the prosperity of its patrons, the Seaboard has been working over a long period of time for the economic development of the territory it serves.

The Seaboard's interest extends beyond the location of new plants. It is equally concerned with the success of all industry served by its Line. Its policy is to provide adequate service and to adjust the freight rates on raw materials and finished products to enable these industries to compete with similar industries whether located in the South or elsewhere.

Remarkable progress has been made in the industrial development of the South in recent years. Present indications point to further expansion in the post-war period.

Seaboard will work in the future—as in the past—as Partners With Industry.

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

SEABOARD RAILWAY

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS • ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Using Stolen Gas Coupons Comes Under Aid to Enemy

Current gasoline restrictions, according to officials of the Office of Price Administration, have been more keenly felt by many individuals than any other wartime restriction, New England's Regional OPA Director, Kenneth B. Backman, has prepared a series of four daily articles on the subject, of which the following is the third.

By Kenneth B. Backman
Regional OPA Administrator

A soldier in the field thinks first of his ammunition. He knows that others have endured hardship and danger to keep him supplied. He will suffer lack of many comforts in order to carry precious cartridges that make him an effective fighting man.

If his company runs short of ammunition, the remainder must be shared although it be only a few rounds to keep every man on the firing line.

We have distributed ammunition on the home front that is equally potent in protecting domestic security. The gasoline coupons that are meted out in New England must be shared systematically by every driver to keep our cars in action.

If someone attempted to introduce ammunition at the front that did not have the Army stamp of approval, that was suspected of being sabotaged, every soldier would be wary. It would come as a severe blow to his confidence and morale.

The question that confronts New England drivers today is this:

'Are you passing sabotaged coupons?"

The answer decides the honorable membership of each in the Conscience Club that is necessary among motorists if travel by all is to be maintained.

Do You Support Saboteurs?

Are you supporting by payments to stamp peddlers a sabotage ring that threatens to ruin our chances of a fair ration? Do you know that this subversive group is so powerful in evil that it has burglarized as many as four ration board offices in a single night? Fortunately, these burglaries netted the thieves next to nothing but another theft represented millions of gallons of gas and oil at a single stroke.

These stamps were printed by OPA. Their appearance is no different than those issued by ration boards. But you would not knowingly accept stolen goods. How justify accepting stolen stamps?

Other stamps are printed by racketeers. You would not knowingly accept counterfeit currency. How justify accepting counterfeit coupons?

Those who have dared apologize for this practice, who dare compare it with bootlegging liquor, allow their customers to forget that tanks are not driven with wine or workers carried with champagne.

Every sale of a ration stamp is a stab in the back, not only of civilians, but soldiers. The Petroleum Administration for War has informed us that one gallon of gas in every three produced east of the Rockies is destined for military use, that next year 37 per cent will be required, and by 1945, two-fifths of this gas supply will be for war, compared with barely 12 per cent in 1942.

Three Duties for All

There are three duties that New England conscience cannot ignore. We must make every effort to ride together. We must protect the orderly distribution of gasoline by boycotting the black market. We must return some "B" and "C" stamps to our ration boards.

This can be done without walking. Thousands of drivers have accepted supplemental rations in excess of their actual needs. To use this excess instead of using public transportation is to waste precious ammunition. To use this excess rather than ride with a neighbor is irresponsible. To use this excess for pleasure purposes is illegal and disloyal to your community and country. To add to this excess by buying coupons is treasonable.

We know, and you know, that these things are done daily. We do not ask that you report your irresponsible neighbor. We do ask that you study your own use of gas and the excess that can be saved.

If you will do this, there will be gas for war, gas for work, and at least a gallon and a half a week with which to go wherever you wish with a clear conscience, and it is possible that there will be more than a gallon and a half for family driving if all will cooperate. It is for the motoring public to decide whether a few will have a quantity of gasoline for any use they want or all will have a fair share.

Stage Door Canteen Opens With a Crowd

By a Staff Photographer

Celebrities in Radio Program Greeted by Servicemen and Hostesses

Packing its new quarters at 477 Stuart Street with four successive groups of enthusiastic servicemen, Boston's Stage Door Canteen formally opened last night, featuring a nation-wide radio program, starring Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts in the role of Myles Standish, Actress Gertrude Lawrence cast as Priscilla, and Comedian Walter O'Keefe appearing as John Alden, in an up-to-date and hilarious version of the Courtship of Myles Standish. Upper picture shows principals in the cast, with Helen Menken, Mistress of Ceremonies, at the right, urging the audience to applaud. That the audience needed little urging is shown by the response in the lower picture.

Curley Defense Before Truman Group Recalled

Representative James M. Curley, indicted yesterday by a Federal grand jury in Washington along with five others on charges of fraud in procuring war contracts, was reported to have told the Senate's Truman Committee last year that he "got out" of the Engineers Group, Inc., when he "decided" its activity "wasn't right."

In the absence of a detailed defense by Mr. Curley yesterday when he linked the indictment with alleged pressure attempts on his vote as a Congressman, his testimony before the investigating committee in Washington disclosed his attitude toward the operations of the Group concerning whose activities he was indicted.

A co-defendant with a criminal record is James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington but now serving a five-year term in a Federal prison on conviction of sending fraudulent securities through the mails. He was listed as Executive Vice-President and Director of the alleged brokerage group.

Mr. Curley told the Truman committee that he had lent his name as President of the Group in 1941 before discovering that Mr. Fuller had a prior criminal record. Under questioning as to how he had come to lend his name to a company organized by a man just out of jail, he replied:

"I must have been very lax."

He added that "at no time did I put any money into the group, or did I ever take any money out of it, or receive any funds."

He had met Mr. Fuller in August of 1941, on introduction by Marshall J. Fitzgerald of Chicago and Washington, also indicted, who was listed as Secretary and a Director of the Group. Mr. Curley said he was not told at that time of Mr. Fuller's record.

Mr. Curley said he had joined the Group from "patriotic motives" because he thought it was interested only in spurring aluminum production, he testified.

It was not until November of 1941 that he found the Group had interests other than aluminum and was pursuing housing and building contracts, he said.

At this point in the Washington hearing in April of 1942 purported minutes of a meeting of the Group's directors, dated Dec.16, 1941, were introduced, indicating that Mr. Curley was still president.

Asked to explain why he was still acting as president a month after he discovered "something was wrong with the organization," Mr. Curley said: "I can only explain it on the basis of pure carelessness."

It was after hearing conversations about obtaining Federal Housing Administration funds that he concluded the company wasn't "right" and he decided "to get out, and (I) got out."

Mass Housing Coming, Bank League Head Says

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 17—Like it or not, mass housing is coming. But whether it will be the kind of housing the public wants will depend in large measure upon the agencies handling the construction, distribution and financing of postwar homes, declared William J. D. Ratcliff in his first public statement as newly elected President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

Summing up the results of two days of annual sessions of the League here, Mr. Ratcliff declared that he was convinced that broad-scale changes are coming in the system of building and financing homes, that mass housing must bring new forms of "mass financing" and that banks must be prepared to adjust their machinery to the changes or be left out of the postwar era of prosperity.

Background for Mr. Ratcliff's statement was the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Bank League just ended at the New Ocean House during which the trends toward mass housing were both deplored and extolled, predictions of a postwar building boom were accepted by some and rejected by others, and the threat of private home financing falling into the hands of the Federal Government, produced serious discussions.

As Pictured by One Banker

As one co-operative banker put it: "I expect next to hear that new mass-produced, factory-built homes will spread their wings and fly to the home site all by themselves, fully equipped and furnished with a heliocopter landing field and garage for housing a couple of airplanes." He even anticipated that the prefabricated home would find its own site, call the family over the telephone and say: "I've just landed on Stewart Street. Come on and move in."

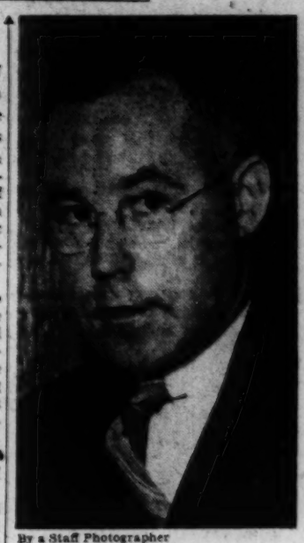
These glamorous reports of spectacular building for the postwar era were generally discounted by co-operative bankers. A liberal measure of conservatism held the convention delegates in check, with speakers such as Mr. Ratcliff, Roy Wenzlick, St. Louis real estate analyst, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner Joseph E. Perry, and N. Lester Whitten, Director of the Co-operative Bank Division of Massachusetts, stressing the safety of bank funds as fundamental to the nation's solidarity.

Bank Must Be Flexible

"At the same time," Mr. Ratcliff declared today, "banks must be in a position to move with the trends, whatever channels they take. Co-operative banks cannot do that now with prevailing legislative restrictions which make mass financing, or the pooling of resources illegal. I believe that changes are coming, but I do not go along with reports that houses will make their own beds, cook the meals, or play ping pong in their own basements."

Mass housing is a relative term, said Mr. Ratcliff, implying one thing to someone and another thing to someone else. He doubted if co-operative banks would ever care for the type of mass housing that means construction of vast tracts of dormitory, standardized homes which most people think of a "prefabrication." Co-operative banks, he said, would probably never be interested in any type of mass-produced house that falls below the levels of attractiveness and solidarity of the "American home as we have seen it in the last 50 years."

Pooling of financial resources in the production of such houses, he said, would necessarily evolve cheaper and better houses. Prefabrication of many units would be required, he added. But below these levels which might result in deterioration of future residential districts, the co-operative banks would never be interested in the development of so-called mass-produced housing, he concluded.



By a Staff Photographer

W. J. D. Ratcliff
New President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

'Belgium' Stamp on Sale

The Boston post office is now selling the "Belgium" stamp—sixth United States postage stamp in the series commemorating the overrun and occupied countries of Europe. It is a five-cent stamp showing the flag of Belgium in the center in color.

Ickes Denies Coal Shortage Threatens State This Winter

New England is receiving a "fair share" of available coal supplies, and "doing very well" in its receipts of solid fuels, in the opinion of Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuel Administrator, who yesterday disputed charges made by Senator David I. Walsh (D) and Representative Philip J. Philbin (D) both of Massachusetts, that the area was threatened by a coal shortage this year.

"I cannot agree with the facts reported in your letter," Senator Walsh quoted Mr. Ickes as saying. "Since April of this year, to and including the month of July," Mr. Ickes added, "New England received 1,473,346 tons of anthracite domestic sizes, while during the same period last year it received 1,498,037 tons.

"I think," he continued, "New England is doing very well in view of the fact that during the strike period the industry lost 3,500,000 tons which are deductible from the production of coal this year, whereas New England is short approximately 25,000 tons only.

"I will also make available supplies of bituminous coal of kinds and qualities satisfactory for domestic use should such additional fuel be required," Mr. Iskes added in this letter to Senator Walsh.

Meantime, home and commercial consumers of anthracite in Massachusetts were reminded that, beginning Monday, they must fill out an OPA certificate supplied by their dealers before they can obtain deliveries of coal.

Consumers will be supplied under a priority system based on their present coal stocks. Those with no coal at all will be given priority on deliveries over those already stocked up with 25 per cent of the total used last year. All consumers are limited to 50 per cent of the coal they used last year.

Oil Deliveries Lag in Boston As Chill Nears

Apparently oblivious to the fact that September has marched swiftly past the half-way mark, and that chilly days of October are rapidly approaching, thousands of Greater Boston residents have failed, as yet, to lay in their winter's supply of fuel oil.

While most companies have plentiful supplies of oil on hand, and are in a position to fill orders, the Office of Price Administration reported today that fully 20 per cent of fuel oil consumers have not as yet returned their renewal forms for their ration coupons. Based upon last year's figures, 74 per cent of the coupons have been issued by local War Price and Ration Boards. Six per cent are in process.

Fuel oil inventories in this area were lower on Sept. 1 than they were on Sept. 1 a year ago, according to June C. Richdale, Executive Vice President of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company. Some companies report supplies in excess of their storage capacities, and all are equally emphatic in urging consumers to place their orders now, and not wait until the last minutes when cold weather will bring a deluge of orders which might very well seriously tie up deliveries to shivering customers who had waited too long before ordering.

Many dealers, recalling times last winter when their supply tanks stood empty, and their telephones buzzed with incessant appeals from customers whose homes were cold, today urged the public to think of those times, too, and to act at once in applying for their fuel oil ration coupons, and to fill their tanks now.

Boston Stage Door Canteen Opens to Roars of Approval

Boston's Stage Door Canteen was brilliantly launched last night amid roars of approval from the United Nations soldiers and sailors who jammed its two floors at 477 Stuart Street from 5 p. m. until midnight.

Some of the 1,800 men who stood their turn in the long queue that filled the sidewalk as far as Dartmouth Street had visited one or more of the American Theater Wing War Service's other canteens. But for many this was their first Stage Door show. In either case, when they arrived at the Food Bar upstairs, they were loath to relinquish their Canteen tickets. They wanted to keep them for their scrapbooks.

Governor's Skit a Hit

Indeed it was a night to remember, with old and new celebrities of stage, screen, and radio as entertainers. Newest entertainer of all was Governor Saltonstall, who "brought down the house" acting a shy Myles to Gertrude Lawrence's Pilgrim "sweater girl" in a skit entitled "The Courtship of Myles Standish." The Boston Canteen "crashed" the air waves with this side-splitting travesty when Columbia's weekly Stage Door Canteen radiocast switched from New York to Boston for the major part of its program last night. Walter O'Keefe, master of ceremonies during much of the evening, was the "smoothie, John Alden" who double-crossed his friend and got Myles' "No. 1 pin-up girl" Priscilla for himself. Miss Helen Menken, originator of the weekly radio program which aids enormously in financing the Theater Wing canteens, introduced the Governor & Co.

State Secretary a Busboy

Each new group of servicemen that filled the auditorium was welcomed to the "house of fun" by Mrs. Malcom Bradley French, Canteen Director, who declared that last night's opening was "the most thrilling moment of my life."

Among the hard-working busboys, attired in white chef's caps and aprons, were Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook; Mayor Corcoran of Cambridge, Mayor Goddard of Newton, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and Col. Eben S. Draper.

The program was arranged by Tom Senna, district manager of the American Guild of Variety Artists, who is chairman of entertainment for the Canteen, and Clarence G. Theders, co-chairman. The many celebrities were marshaled onto the platform and introduced to the cheering crowd by Flo Nickerson.

35 Greater Boston College Students Leaving for Week End of Harvesting

Thirty-five students from Greater Boston colleges will leave North Station tonight for Hollis, New Hampshire, where they will spend Saturday and Sunday harvesting crops.

This is the sixth such week end arranged at Hollis by the Greater Boston Unitarian Ministry to Students. It will have resulted in the bringing to the small New Hampshire town of 3,300 man-hours of labor, and the harvesting of some 300 tons of fruits and vegetables. In all, 200 students have participated under the direction of the Rev. Irving R. Murray.

The students are housed at the summer home of James Shenton of Nashua,—a large pre-Revolutionary house, the second oldest in Hollis. Mr. Murray's wife prepares the meals. The students will share co-operatively in any profits that accrue from the six week ends' work.

Among those leaving tonight are:

Barbara Newton and Phyllis Paulsen of Boston University; Ursula Mayer, Mary Ann Nevins, Jacqueline Fay, Rosemary Jennings, Doris Wolf and Gloria Jones of Radcliffe; Ernest Stires, Robert Bower, Peter Strong, John Spence and David Murray of Harvard; Gardner Sloan and James Shearer of M. I. T.; Irene Schiff, Naomi Buchholz, Marsha Lane and Jane Sanford of Wellesley; Constance Covell and Calliope Taloumis of Tufts; Patricia Bixby of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

Correction

Exhibition of 40 enlargements of official Royal Air Force aerial photographs now on display at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, will continue through Sept. 28, instead of Sept. 16, as incorrectly stated in the caption under the reproduction of one of these photographs in yesterday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Trucking Case Nears Decision

First appeal to the courts from a wage award of the National War Labor Board, taken in a dispute involving Boston truck drivers, moved closer to decision this week.

The dispute is one of the most important to develop in Boston. It involves 300 trucking companies operating in and out of Boston and 3,000 members of Local 25 of the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

When the employers and the union proved unable to agree last winter on terms of a new contract, their deadlock was referred to the National War Labor Board, and last spring its Trucking Commission awarded the men an increase of $2.75 a week, time and a half pay for all over eight hours in any working day, and pay for six holidays not worked.

Declaring that the trucking companies could not absorb the new expense and that many were confronted with failure, their organization appealed without result to the National War Labor Board. Then the Boston industry took the unusual step of bringing suit in the United States Court of the District of Columbia.

The government replied by filing a motion to dismiss the suit on the ground that there was no right of appeal to the courts from a decision of the National War Labor Board. This week the employers filed their answer. The case will be heard in Washington on Oct. 26.

The trucking companies are represented by the Employers Group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., which is their organization. Their case was prepared by Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel of the Employers Group, and he will argue it in Washington. Ninian Beall of Washington is associated with Mr. Cahouet in the legal handling.

"There have been several resorts to the courts against decisions of regional branches of the War Labor Board itself," Mr. Cahouet said.

"In asking for dismissal of our suit, the government alleges that the National War Labor Board has no power. This seems, to say the least, a curious position for the government to take at this time."

Renovation O.K.d Of Dwellings Near Fore River Yard

The Federal Housing Authority has approved conversions of 400 private dwellings in a five-mile radius from Quincy's Fore River shipyard and permits for renovations and construction will be granted on a first-come-first-served basis, city officials said yesterday.

About 25 private and 50 public conversions have been allocated to the Hull area and the remaining 325 will be allocated in Quincy and other South Shore communities within the five-mile radius in the order in which applications are filed.

Approval of conversions is the first war-housing program in the Boston area in more than a year and ties in partly with home program conversions in Springfield and Portland.

Communities included in the area which have been characterized as housing shortage districts include Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree, Hingham, Milton, Hull, four Dorchester wards, and one Hyde Park ward.

Industry-Relations Group Appointed

The new Industrial Government Relations Association, which is designed to bring war-plant executives and Government officials together for discussion of Government regulations, is now organized and scheduled for monthly meetings.

It will be directed by the following officers, elected at its first meeting:

George V. Sammet, Jr., of the Northern Industrial Chemical Company, President; G. A. Genereau of the Albert & J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company, Vice-President; Mrs. D. W. Rogers of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Secretary, and James Bottis of American Research Institute, treasurer.

Tributary Theater for Amateur Actors Opens Sept. 24 With First of 10 Plays

For a third successful season the Tributary Theater of Boston will continue to provide amateur actors and actresses of the Hub with an outlet for their talents. Opening Friday, Sept. 24, with their first production of the ten scheduled for this coming season—Philip Barry's "Here Come the Clowns" at New England Mutual Hall—the management, headed by Eliot Duvey, director, looks forward to increased activity.

The theater will inaugurate a new branch of its work this year in the form of a Junior Group for young people between 15 and 18, school pupils, for the most part, who are interested in training during afternoons in all branches of the theater—scene painting and construction, acting, directing, play writing, and costuming.

Two years ago, the Tributary Theater was started by Mrs. Clara Wagner Edwards as part of the Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., which now also includes: the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston, the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission, the Boston City Wide Boys Workers' Conference, Boston Junior Model Yacht Association, Community Orchestral Service Association, Community Sailing Association, Eastern Massachusetts Recreation Council, Girls' Activities Conference, Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association, National League Knot Hole Gang, and the Pro Arte Symphony.

The Tributary Theater, besides putting on a major production every four weeks, is continuously engaged in dramatic laboratory work which gives even the most minor member a chance to work at what he enjoys most in the way of dramatic activity. Small one-act plays, written by budding dramatists, are staged, costumed, and acted by the members. From these performances, the director is able to select casts for the public productions, and the scheme has so far been highly successful.

The group is open to anyone interested, young or old, Mr. Duvey says. The membership last year rose to around 100. An attempt is made to produce for public audiences the plays not often seen on the American stage—including the dramas of Shakespeare and the lesser known works of top-flight dramatists right down to the present day.

Heretofore, Tributary Theater productions have been staged at the Peabody playhouse, This year, they will be given at New England Mutual Hall which provides far larger seating capacity.

Bay State to Invest $3,000,000 in Bonds

Three million dollars of surplus cash in the Massachusetts Treasury will be invested in 2 per cent United States Treasury Bonds of 1951-53, issued in connection with the Third War Loan, it has been announced.

Governor Saltonstall has approved the request of State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley for authority to make the purchase. The bonds will be purchased for retirement funds under the supervision of the State Treasurer.

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Films at State and Orpheum—Hollywood Letter—Metropolitan Features

'Hi Diddle Diddle' Paired With 'Tennessee Johnson'

Quite the wackiest farce in months is "Hi Diddle Diddle," at the State and Orpheum.

Starting with their wedding, Janie Prescott and Sonny Phyffe, a sailor on leave for 48 hours, find themselves in a maze of complications caused by efforts of the groom's father, Colonel Phyffe to recover a fortune that the bride's mother says she lost at the gaming table and in an exchange of securities for worthless stock. There is a long train of bustling incidents, taking the action to a night club that has a gambling annex, and keeping the bride and groom rushing back and forth in an effort to catch up with each other.

Martha Scott and Dennis O'Keefe are the bride and groom, and Billie Burke is the fluttery mother, lending all possible credibility to the puff-ball plot. Adolphe Menjou as the groom's resourceful father, expert in living by his wits, provides a portrait of a smooth sharper, content to live on the income of his prima donna wife, played with flamboyant abandon by Pola Negri. June Havoc fills all the requirements of the extravagant part of a night club entertainer who becomes involved in Colonel Phyffe's maneuvers to "fix" the roulette wheel, and to sell the worthless stock.

The picture ends on its most amusing note when the pattern of the wall paper in the diva's flat—showing Wagner enjoying a family picnic—comes alive, in the fashion of an animated cartoon, with the composer protesting at the singing by the diva and her friends of the Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhäuser."

"Tennessee Johnson," the companion feature, tells the story of the fugitive tailor-apprentice who became seventeenth President of the United States.

According to the script by John L. Balderston and Wells Root, one of Johnson's first political victories after Greenville's blacksmith had hammered off his shackles and Greenville's pretty librarian had taught him to read was to awaken the Tennessee villagers to the realization that property ownership should not determine the right to vote. It was at this point, according to the film, that Johnson realized the importance of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as bulwarks of freedom.

The film then recounts how, the following November, the hero was elected sheriff to replace an incumbent bossed by land owners. The account skips broadly over his ensuing career, records that he was intoxicated when he took office as Vice-President, and claims that Johnson became the executor of Lincoln's policy of reconstruction. For violation of the Tenure of Office Act, Johnson was impeached. On May 16, the Senate failed by one vote of the necessary two-thirds majority to remove him from office.

Under William Dieterle's direction, there is effective acting by Van Heflin as the hero, Lionel Barrymore as Stevens, Ruth Hussey as Mrs. Johnson, and a capable supporting cast which includes Regis Toomey, J. Edward Bromberg, Charles Dingle, Montagu Love, Russell Simpson, Morris Ankrum, and others. The picture has several dramatically exciting scenes.

Joseph Schildkraut

In "Uncle Harry," coming to the Wilbur on Mondoy, Sept. 27.

'Shrine of Victory'

"Shrine of Victory," a documentary with a thread of story, setting forth the Greek participation in the United Nations' warfare against the Nazis and Italians, was presented Thursday at the Fine Arts Theater. The film is a Casanave-Artlee Production, made at Ealing Studios, England, and released throughout the United States by Twentieth Century-Fox.

The film has the benefit of a running commentary, and as a means of continuity follows the adventure of a Greek vineyard worker, Leonides. We see him first busy with his 1939 crop, in the preparation of sultana raisins. Then follows the harvest celebration with dances and folk songs in the tradition that has been followed for centuries in the islands of the Aegean sea, and on the mainland.

Much is made of the Greeks' great repute as sailors. They are ready to man all the merchant ships of their nation which are still afloat in the service of the United Nations. They are sailing, too, the warship that the United States recently gave to their nation, and the destroyers built for them in England; all this being shown in newsreel clips.

Then comes scenes in Rome of the preparations to invade Greece, and motion picture records of the Nazi participation in the occupation, made by German cameramen, films that fell into Greek hands and were then taken to England for inclusion in this picture. Some of the sequences in this group are hardly describable in print, because of their extreme indications of brutality. One of the less painful shots shows women and children "permitted" by the Nazis to poke through garbage cans for food, and another pictures a Greek woman looking longingly at the contents of a butcher's stall with its signs stating the meat is for sale to the invaders only.

There are battle scenes depicting the British and Greek effort to delay the enemy advance, the descent of German parachute troops in Crete, the issuance of food cards to the inhabitants, the reception of prisoners into concentration camps, the shooting of whole rows of citizens accused of nonco-operation.

Out of these episodes grow naturally the scenes of sabotage conducted by Leonides, and his escape to England when the Nazis get the occupation well in hand. At Chatham he studies gunnery and navigation to such good effect, along with many other Greeks, that he becomes a petty officer on a newly launched destroyer carrying the flag of his country. The final scenes show this destroyer in action protecting a Russian convoy. All through the picture there are appropriate references to the heroic history of Greek struggles for freedom, as told in the country's art, poetry, and civic aims.

Ann Sheridan to Play Role Of Nora Bayes on Screen

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

A contralto voice is about the only resemblance Ann Sheridan has to Nora Bayes, but it obtained for her the leading role in "Shine On, Harvest Moon, which Warner Brothers are making in tribute to the well-remember vaudeville singer.

Written by Sam Hellman, Richard Weil, and others, from an original story by Mr. Weil, the script doesn't pretend to an exhaustive study, but confines itself chiefly to the period when Miss Bayes was married to Jack Norworth.

Not much is known of Nora Bayes' early life, according to the studio's research department. She was variously reported born in Chicago and in Joliet, Ill.; but she herself often told reporters she was born in Los Angeles.

What is known is that she was a talented entertainer, and one of the great "song-pluggers" of her time. She introduced and made popular many of the song hits of her day; and according to the Weil story was at her best when singing "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?," "Over There," and the title song of the picture, "Shine On, Harvest Moon." This last was the song written especially for her by Jack Norworth. Mr. Norworth approved the script. Dennis Morgan plays the Norworth role.

One of the first singers to "plug" the songs of new writers, she always had a group of aspiring song makers on her payroll, and is reputed to have paid out a fortune to them. Ring Lardner once wrote a song for her, and so did many others of the period.

Nora was born Leonora Goldberg. At 13 her remarkable contralto voice was first recognized. By the time she was 17 she was married and on the stage. Her highest popularity was reached more than 30 years ago, but she remains one of the best remembered figures of the American musical stage.

Jack Carson, Marie Wilson, Irene Manning, S. Z. Sakall, and Robert Shayne, a newcomer from the New York stage, have important roles along with Mr. Morgan. The direction is in the hands of David Butler.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, September 18
12 noon WMEX 1510 kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.33 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Starlight: Vera Lynn. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Shortwave Radiocast On Christian Science

On Sunday, Sept. 19, at 4 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month. Harry C. Browne of New York, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

© Vitagraph

Ann Sheridan

As Nora Bayes in "Shine On, Harvest Moon."

The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 147 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each mohth. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury — Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Saturdays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Manchester—Fridays, 7:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Sept. 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

:400 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Don Ameche, Gene Tierney In Lubitsch Production

"Heaven Can Wait," a Twentieth Century-Fox film version of Lazlo Bus-Fekete's play, "Birthday," screenplay by Samson Raphaelson, produced and directed by Ernst Lubitsch, began showings Thursday at the Metropolitan.

Don Ameche acts resourcefully the role of a Casanova—the picture follows his career from babyhood to his passing at 70—representing him as being spoiled from childhood by women: relatives and acquaintances alike. His wife goes through 10 years of happy marriage with him, leaves him when she concludes that he is unfaithful; and returns to him because he is such a devoted lover and because her small son needs her. The marriage continues until her passing, 15 years later.

Some individuals may view the proceedings with mixed emotions, even while they enjoy the cynical wit of Mr. Lubitsch's direction. Particularly they may not like the heavy use of sentimentality as camouflage for the essential nature of the trick plot, nor care for the story's notions of a life hereafter that is based on conjectures as to an anthropomorphic hades, purgatory, and paradise.

Mephisto, in the sardonic-sympathetic person of Laird Cregar, listens to Henry Van Cleve's story, as related by Mr. Ameche and visualized on the screen, and at the end tells him in effect that he is to go upstairs, where there is an annex in which he will probably dwell for some hundreds of years before being admitted to the main building.

Charles Coburn has probably the most grateful part in the picture as Henry's understanding grandfather. Gene Tierney appears to good advantage as the wife. Other parts are well taken by Marjorie Main, Spring Byington, Eugene Pallette, Signe Hasso, Louis Calhern, Helene Reynolds, Michael Ames, and Clarence Muse.

♪ ♪ ♪

Twentieth Century-Fox jumped boldly into the deep waters of melodrama when they made "Bombers' Moon," the other film on the program. The resultant bang-up entertainment is justification enough for going the whole way when you set out to make an exciting film. So we see George Montgomery as an American flier from Wisconsin brought down in Nazi territory by an ace German pilot, and incarcerated in a castle from which nobody has ever escaped. Well, after the American gets out, in the company of another prisoner and a Russian woman doctor (played spunkily by Annabella), they run into hairbreadth escapes at every turn, but wind up laughing at the Germans after putting the ace pilot out of business for good.

Many are the twists and turns taken by this story, surprises that need not here be anticipated for future spectators. No time is wasted explaining how the extraordinary events could have happened so aptly, and that is as it should be in full-feathered melodrama. The hero is invulnerable, though shrapnel may scratch his side and bullets crease his forehead. Boy and girl meet, interest each other at once. She gets to England in time to intercede when he is coming in on a German plane and a flight of RAF fliers has set forth to bring him down. Suspense! Whee!

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.1m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Ridin' the Range."
4:45 p. m.—"Music You Want."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman and Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Staff Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game.
8:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes"; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—New Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Don Murphy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert — "One Touch of Venus." New musical comedy presented by Cheryl Crawford, starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker, and John Boles, and featuring Paula Laurence and Teddy Hart. The music is by Kurt Weill, the book by S. J. Perelman and Ogden Nash, and the lyrics by Mr. Nash. The production has been staged by Elia Kazan, and choreography arranged by Agnes deMille. Howard Bay designed the 11 sets. Curtain at 8:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Hyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:10, 5:40, 9. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Shrine of Victory." Continuous 12:30-1.

Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 10:31 a. m., 1:20, 4:09, 6:58, 9:47. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Kenmore — "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 3:07, 7:20. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 12:56, 5:09, 9:27.

Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.

Modern—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:15.

Orpheum: "Hi-Diddle-Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 9:30 a. m., 12:46, 4:02, 7:14, 10:30. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 10:43 a. m., 1:59, 5:11, 8:27.

Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Adventures of a Rookie," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:55, 9:20.

Scollay—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Pacific Island No. 43," "Happy Times and Jolly Moments," "All American Way," "Tommy Tucker and His Music," "Memories of Australia," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hi-Diddle-Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 11:50 a. m., 3:18, 6:36, 10:40. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 1:21, 4:49, 8:07.

Telepix—"Australia," with Fitzpatrick. "Mack Sennett Bathing Beauties." "The Chicago Crime Laboratory." "Pacific Island No. 43." "Johnny 'Scat' Davis." cartoons and Telepix newsreel digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. until midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Terror House," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:08, 2:30, 5, 7:25, 9:55. "Monster and the Lady." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:20, 8:45.

Uptown—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 8:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. "He's My Guy" Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hit the Ice." Abbott and Costello. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders Anna Sten.

Regent: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Priscilla Lane "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Give Out Sisters," Andrew Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Stage Door Canteen," with an all-star cast.

Coolidge Corner: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.

Cleveland Circle: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "I Walked With a Zombie," Frances Dee, Tom Conway. 2, 8.

University: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. "False Faces," Rex Williams.

Codman Square: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 3:08, 8:48. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles. 2, 7:40.

Park: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters.

HYDE PARK—Paramount: "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. March of Time. "Bill Jack vs. Adolf Hitler," Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:05, 5:15, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 4:58, 8:08.

Mystic: "What's Buzzin', Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 8:25

Maplewood: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:19, 6:21, 9:32 "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2:01, 8:01.

Strand: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 3, 9. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 1:55, 8.

Orpheum: "Sagebrush Law," Tim Holt. C. Edwards. 3:35, 9. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee. 2:25, 7:30. 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 2, 8.

NATICK — Colonial: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin, Tommy Dorsey. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warwick, Joan Carroll. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Richard Fraser. 2, 8.

Strand: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 8

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

Strand: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Ghosts on the Loose," Leo Gorcey.

Capital and Ball Square: "The Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camego: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Jane Darwell. 3:07, 7:52. "The Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "All by Myself," Patric Knowles. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Wrecking Crew," Chester Morris.

Coolidge: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston Ellen Drew.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Don't Look Now."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Night to Remember," Loretta Young.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. Maureen O'Hara. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	"Zip"; military band.	News service	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; war summary	Musical program; news	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: news.	Newscast	Morning Musical	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	Louise Morgan Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"A Good Parent"	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Morning Market Basket.	Treasury Star Parade.	News; Rainbow House:	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk.	Music: Frnie Watson.	juvenile program with	L. Grosaman
10:30	Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Babe Ruth in Person"	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
10:45	Gardener's Clinic	"Tops in Bands"	Four-H Club program	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Four H Club Program	News Roundup	Kick-Conga!
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Spike Jones' Orch.
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade.	"Hello, Mom"; Army Air	Melody for Meditation.
11:45	tions"; Billie Burke	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade.	Forces program	News
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Grace George	National Farm and Home	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	Bond Wagon Quis.	News service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Lieberl"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	N. E. Sector Soldiers'	Sketches in Melody	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; Songs.	Show; Music; drama;	Sketches in Melody	Maj. Gen. Wm. Simpson	Italian Quarter Hour.
1:30	News service	guest speakers	"All Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Musical program	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	David Cheskin's Or.	Musical program	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	phia Nat. baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Leonard Ware's Trio	The Marshalls: songs	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Camp Grant - Uni-	Camp Grant - University	Great Lakes - Purdue	phia Nat. baseball game	News service
3:00	versity of Michigan	of Michigan football	football game	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Waltzing With You
3:15	football game	game	Great Lakes - Purdue	phia Nat. baseball game	Waltzing With You
3:30	Camp Grant - Uni-	Camp Grant - University	football game	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Teddy Powell's Orch.
3:45	versity of Michigan	of Michigan football	Great Lakes - Purdue	phia Nat. baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	football game	game	football game	CDC Tribute to America	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	Camp Grant - Uni-	Camp Grant - University	Great Lakes - Purdue	Sports program	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	versity of Michigan	of Michigan football	football game	Pan - American Parade:	Glen Miller's Orch.
4:45	football game	game	Great Lakes - Purdue	Bob Stanley's Or.; g'sts	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Football game	Camp Grant - University	football game	Sports comments	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	of Michigan football	Great Lakes-Purdue	Sports Matinee	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:30	"Follies"; quartet.	Van Alexander's Orch.	Three Suns Trio	Navy Bulletin Board:	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:45	Salute to Service	Van Alexander's Orch.	Curt Massey and Co.	Seymour Johnson Field.	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Stars in Revue	News; sports reporter.	News service	Sports news
6:15	Musical program	Newscast	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Press Roundup; sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Sports; music	Network program	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; Music Interlude.
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Leon Henderson	"Musicana"	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun drama	Jeanette MacDonald; J.	Responsibility of Labor	Eagle Club in London.	News service
7:30	People's Platform	Douglas; H. J. Kaiser;	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	People's Platform	comedians; chorus; or.	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Third War Loan Drive
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	Roy Porter, news.	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Music in Variety	Religious program
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	Gilbert and Sullivan:	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Festival; "Yeoman of	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Musical Comedy Gems
8:45	Mystery dr.; news	Guard; Wilbur Evans;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Musical Comedy Gems
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Josef Stopak, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: De
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch	Claire; Attilio Baggi-	Falla's Three-Cornered
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Ina Ray Hutton's Or.;	"Can You Top This?";	ore in "Painted Mem-	Hat
9:45	"Saturday Night	Frentiss Brown; Sports	comedy quiz	ories"; or.; chorus; spkr	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news.	News service
10:15	Groucho Marx; so-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Hoagy Carmichael	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	loists; guests	Message of Israel	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Message of Israel	Frances Scott, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00	Maj. Gen. F. Eliot	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	"Showtime"; orchestra
11:15	Ridcout; Jack Ed-	Club Fiesta	Drama by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Shep Fields' Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma"	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Los Latinos, news	Music You Want	Marine Corps show	Music; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Next Sunday at 3:30
In person!
SIGMUND ROMBERG
AND HIS CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Composer of "The Student Prince" "New Moon" Maytime "The Desert Song" "Blossom Time" and many others
Tickets on Sale Now —50—ARTISTS—50— The Entire Field
$1.50-$2.00-$2.50 Plus Tax
SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON (MOVIES)

THE INSIDE STORY OF ITALY'S SURRENDER
SMUGGLED OUT OF GREECE UNDER PENALTY OF DEATH
"SHRINE OF VICTORY

Two Allied Armies Meet Near SalernoRussians Imperil Krasnograd

Continued from Page 1

European shore—a fact which should have far-reaching psychological repercussions.

Meanwhile, the Russians have followed up their capture of Novorossisk with new and significant successes, including the definite occupation of Bryansk, and the Yugoslav Government claims that Spalato [or Split] has fallen to Yugoslav guerrillas after a two-day siege.

The continued speed of the Russian advance, which in the past 24 hours has wrested from the Nazis not only Novorossisk, but Lozovaya, Novgorod Severski, and other key towns, encourages the belief that the Red Army may reach the Dnieper within the next few days and force a general German withdrawal from the Caucasus and the Crimea.

As to the reported capture of Spalato, it means, if true, that the Germans must rush into Yugoslavia troops that are vitally needed in Italy and Russia in order to prevent the military situation on the eastern side of the Adriatic from getting completely out of hand.

Italy:

Clark-Montgomery Patrols Meet

The contact between patrols of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's speeding warriors and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British troops, who for eight days fought the greatest engagement of the Mediterranean war in order to maintain their West Coast foothold in Italy, was made somewhere in or near the southern end of the Salerno bridgehead.

Linking of the two armies broke the enemy's ring of steel around General Clark's tommies and doughboys.

Announcement of the contact was made by Allied Headquarters shortly after a communiqué had told of General Montgomery's capture of Vallo Della Lucania, only 16 miles from Agropoli, at the southern end of the 27-mile front held by the Fifth Army.

At the same time General Clark's army struck out from its hard-won shoreline and recaptured the mountain village of Albanella, 10 miles inland, smashed three German counter-attacks and flattened out several German salients that had been driven into Allied positions.

An Algiers radiocast by NBC said Montecorvino, 8½ miles inland and 11 miles east of Salerno at the northern end of the bridgehead, also was captured in the repulse of one of the German attacks.

Meeting 10 Miles From Bridgehead

A British radiocast fror Algiers, recorded by CBS, said the Fifth and Eighth Army patrols met about halfway betwen Agropoli and Vallo Della Lucania, or less than 10 miles from the beachhead.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communiqué said the Germans' efforts to reduce the Allied bridgehead "have weakened considerably," that air and naval support of the land fighters continued to be heavy and effective, and repeated General Clark's declaration of Sept. 16 that the Salerno position was now "firmly established."

A Headquarters spokesman, summarizing the two-weeks campaign that began with General Montgomery's landing on the Italian toe Sept. 3, said the United Nations now have occupied three entire provinces of Southern Italy, grabbed the three valuable ports of Taranto, Brindisi and Bari, and gained possession of a large number of excellent air bases, particularly in Apulia Province where there are paved runways on which the heaviest bombers can operate at all times.

Although the thrusts up the East Coast to Bari and the landing on the West Coast at Salerno have established a firm grip as high as the ankle of the Italian boot, the Germans apparently still held a mountain bulge in the center of the peninsula.

British troops from Taranto remained in contact with the Germans at Gioja Del Colle, midway between Taranto and Bari, where units of the first German parachute divisions have been reported.

A communiqué announced a series of continued heavy bombings of road and transport targets by both Northwest African and Middle East Air Forces, striking both day and night, at Potenza in the middle of the Apennines Range.

These blows, indicating that the Germans still were in that locality, were aimed at targets about 55 miles north of the Gulf of Taranto.

By a Staff Artist

Germans in Danger in Russia

Russian capture of Novorossisk and other key cities gravely endangers the position of the Germans, not only in the Caucasus, but in the Crimean Peninsula. Heavily marked railroad which the Russians (white arrows) are nearing is the only rail line to the Crimea still in the hands of the Nazi troops.

By a Staff Artist

Developments in Italy

While Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Anglo-American Fifth Army has driven the Germans back 10 miles or more in the crucial Salerno beachhead battle, patrols of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's British Eighth Army have made contact with both General Clark's men and other Allied forces advancing up the East Coast of Italy, thus throwing a solid Allied front across the Appenine Peninsula, as the line on the map shows.

Eisenhower Honors Spaatz and Doolittle

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 17

Lieut. Gen Carl A. Spaatz, Allied Air Chief in the Northwest Africa Theater, and Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander of the Northwest Africa Strategic Air Forces, whose warplanes played a major part in securing the Salerno beachhead, were decorated today by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

General Spaatz received the Legion of Merit Medal for his "unusually successful solution to the difficult problems of air organization, quartering, training and maintenance" of the American Eighth Air Force in the European theater.

General Doolittle, who received the Distinguished Service Medal, was praised in the citation for his work in organizing and carrying out operations of the Strategic Air Force, which is a part of General Spaatz' command.

Nazi Withdrawal Undetermined

There was no information yet as to whether the junction of the Fifth and Eighth armies has compelled the Germans to withdraw northward from the vicinity of Agropoli, at the southern end of the Fifth Army's foothold.

A German communiqué said United Nations parachute troop attacks had been made in the German rear, but declared these troops were wiped out. While asserting that "the enemy landing head at Salerno was still further compressed," the Germans admitted that the Allies had thrown fresh forces ashore and that Allied resistance near Eboli had considerably stiffened.

In a final desperate attempt at splitting General Clark's Army before the Eighth Army's arrival, the Germans threw crack assault troops and tanks into three furious attacks Sept. 16.

One was against the town of Salerno and two others were in the vicinity of Montecorvino.

In knocking back these attacks, the Allies took a substantial number of prisoners, including a battalion commander at Montecorvino. Five enemy tanks were knocked out at the latter place, also.

As a result of the attacks, General Clark's troops seized high ground south of the Calore River from which German guns had commanded southern portions of the bridgehead.

A message from the battle front said "we are beating off everything the Germans are able to put in. The morale and fighting spirit of Fifth Army troops could not be better. It has been tough going, but we are over the hump and things are going our way."

Russia:

Soviets Close In On Krasnograd

Three Soviet armies, surging westward through the Southern Ukraine, are closing in on Krasnograd, German bastion and rail junction on the Kharkov-Dnepropetrovsk railway, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow said.

Other Red Army columns, having scored four impressive victories Sept. 16 were plunging forward on many sectors of the 600-mile battle front, intent on throwing the Germans back across the formidable Dnieper River barrier before the heavy autumn rains render large-scale military operations impossible.

A DNB radiocast from Berlin admitted that the Germans had lost Novorossisk, the Russian Black Sea naval base in the Caucasus.

A German communiqué, radiocast by Berlin, also conceded once more that the Germans had evacuated Bryansk, important base on the Central Font, which the Russian now listed as captured. Berlin anounced three days ago that Bryansk had been evacuated but denied it in a radiocast Sep. 16.

24 Salvos In Moscow

A triumphant Moscow communiqué, heralded by two special orders of the day signed by Premier Joseph Stalin and a salute of 24 salvos from 124 guns in the Russian Capital, recorded gains on four widely separated sectors which apparently doomed the entire system of Nazi defense and communication lines east of the Dnieper. They were:

1. Capture of the great Black Sea port of Novorossisk, an important naval base and springboard for an assault upon the German-held Crimea.

2. Seizure of Novgorod Severski, 90 miles southwest of Bryansk and bastion of the "German Eastern Wall" guarding White Russia.

3. Capture of strategic Lozovaya, cutting the Kharkov-Crimea railway, northern land artery for German forces in the Crimea, which placed Russian troops only 35 miles from the Dnieper River bend.

4. Storming of Nosovka, southwest of Nezhin, and 55 miles from the great middle Dnieper German base of Kiev.

The Germans fought for Novgorod Severski with tenacity, but the Red Army troops blasted their way across the wide Desna River southwest of Bryansk and drove the enemy in headlong retreat, the Moscow bulletin reported. More than 1,500 German killed were counted in this assault. The storming of Lozovaya and Romny, to the northwest, accounted for another 1,100, including a German regimental commander, while additional thousands fell before fierce Russian thrusts on other sectors, the communiqué said.

Five-Day Battle For Novorossisk

Novorossisk capitulated to Soviet infantry, sailors, and airmen after a five-day battle in which 50,000 Axis troops—three German divisions, one Rumanian Alpine division and detachments of Nazi Marines, were reported routed. The Axis forces were smashed only after fierce street fighting in the heart of the seaport.

Seizure of Nosovka put Red Army troops in that sector only 40 miles southwest of Chernigov, on the road connecting Kiev with Gomel in White Russia. Motorized Russian cloumns were already reported advancing on both these enemy bases.

In all, a total of more than 225 towns and villages, many regarded as important strategically, were captured by the Russian armies during the day's advance, the Moscow communiqué asserted.

On the northern coast of the Sea of Azov, other Russians units were pounding westward toward Melitopol, last mainland junction of the railway crossing into the Crimean peninsula. They staged a 10½ mile advance Sept. 16, a communiqué said, to capture more than 40 towns in the direction of Melitopol and Zaporozhe, the latter an important raid and river town on the lower end of the Dnieper an important rail and river town

Clark's Italy Success Is 'Most Significant'

By the Associated Press

Allied Headqarters in North Africa, Sept. 17

Terming Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's now successful landing at Salerno as "most significant," an Allied Headquarters spokesman today said it proved "we can land a big army and strike hard in a defended area in the Fortress of Europe. With German troops in close proximity who knew we were coming, the Fifth Army landed and fought under conditions which the Germans always said would enable them to resist any invasion of the mainland—conditions upon which they based their superman claims."

driven off, with 300 killed and 500 wounded.

The Italian Bergamo Division was said to have surrendered, and the Italians, wishing to fight alongside the Partisan Patriots against the Germans, were reported mustered into a "Garibaldi Division."

Yugoslavia:

Guerrillas Take Main Seaport

Split, Yugoslavia's most important seaport, has fallen to guerrilla Patriot armies after two days of siege, a Yugoslav communiqué said.

The communiqué, issued in the name of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, said the Axis garrison of the Adriatic seaport was believed to have surrendered in the past 24 hours.

The guerrillas were reported attacking Ogulin, 30 miles inland from the Adriatic in Northern Yugoslavia. Guerrillas already hold a large part of the Susak-Zagreb railway in that region east of Fiume.

German motorized divisions attempting to pierce the Yugoslav lines near Klin were reported

Allies Resume Initiative After Bitter Salerno Fight

Continued from Page 1

into toughened opposition. Three Nazi attacks were beaten back with heavy losses.

Daring May Pay Well

It would be foolish to think the Fifth Army's immediate problems all are solved because of this improvement. But it now is abundantly clear that big chances were taken in landing on the German-defended zone, and it looks now as if the daring would be justified by a situation resulting in a speedy advance. This has been made possible for the Eighth Army by the Germans' enforced preoccupation with the attack they knew was coming southward of Naples.

In assessment of future probabilities, an important factor is that on the heel of Italy, behind the Allied lines north of Taranto, the Allies have secured 10 valuable airfields, the majority of them with all-weather runways from which the heaviest types of aircraft can operate.

General Montgomery's men have been called upon to do only a negligible amount of fighting. They have been able to concentrate on speed—held up only by demolitions and mine fields.

They have traveled 200 miles in the past fortnight, while American Rangers, British Commandos and the rest of the Allied Fifth Army troops have been clinging tenaciously to their bridgehead.

One of the most noteworthy aspects of the campaign has been the Luftwaffe's infrequent appearance over the Salerno front. Presumably, it has been pinned to the ground throughout by Allied bombing of Nazi airfields. Presumably there has also been difficulty of supply and repairs. German bombers have been used mainly against allied shipping, fighter-bombers have been doing hit-and run raids, and fighters have been insufficiently numerous to cause much trouble.

Marshall Praises Troops of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Sept. 17 (AP)—Thousands of Mexican troops, including tank units, marched yesterday in an Independence Day parade which Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, said was a "splendid showing" of armed force.

General Marshall, a guest of the Government for the celebration, reviewed the parade from the central balcony of the presidential palace beside President Avila Camacho and Gen. Manuel Benitez, Special Ambassador of Cuba for the festivity.

For nearly three hours troops hiked past or were borne in the vehicles of the motor-mechanized brigade.

The parade opened with Mexico's newly-formed "Commandos," specially-trained assault troops, marching into the central square of the City as the great bells of the cathedral tolled.

When it was over, General Marshall said, "I was greatly impressed by the parade, especially by the splendid marching of the conscripts with only a few months "training."

Continent:

Modane and Berlin Bombed at Night

A large force of Royal Air Force bombers swept deep into Southeastern France on the night of Sept. 16 to make a concentrated attack on enemy railway stations at Modane on the French-Italian frontier, it was announced, and Mosquitoes again hit Berlin.

Big, home-based British Lancasters, striking directly at enemy efforts to rush reinforcements into the Italian battlegrounds, also made a low-level attack on the Anthor Viaduct near St. Raphael on the French Riviera route.

At Modane, a French frontier town near the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, a "heavy and concentrated attack was made" on the freight yards, it was announced.

"First reports indicate both attacks were effective," the communiqué said.

RAF heavy bombers pounded enemy occupied territory again at night, immediately after American Flying Fortresses had made one of the heaviest daylight assaults of the war against port installations, docks and airports in the Bay of Biscay area.

Port Facilities Under Air Attack

The fortresses, blasting port facilities and the airfield at Nantes, U-boat pens at La Pallice and airfields at Cognac and La Rochelle, flew 1,600 miles to and from their most remote objectives—the longest daylight bombing mission ever staged in this theater of operations.

At the same time American Marauders and RAF Mitchells attacked airfields at Beaumont-le-Roger and Tricqueville, freight yards at Serqueux and a power station near Rouen.

Swarms of German fighters were encountered in the operations. The Fortresses destroyed 27 of the attacking planes while American P-47 Thunderbolts escorting the great bombers accounted for two more, a communiqué said.

On the Marauder-Mitchell sweep over Beaumont-le-Roger enemy interceptors also showed fight, but they were driven off after losing six of their number, making the day's total bag 35 enemy planes.

Thirteen heavy bombers and three fighters were lost by the United Nations, the official bulletin said.

Sea Power:

British Weak Late in 1941

Mr. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, disclosed that late in 1941 the British Mediteranean Fleet had only three cruisers left to meet the Italian Navy had it dared to seek battle.

Mr. Alexander made his disclosure in a radiocast to the nation in which he described the surrender of the Italian Fleet—most of which now is in British hands—as one of the great turning points of the war.

Reviewing the situation in 1941, he said:

"The crisis in our misfortunes was reached in November and December. On Nov. 14 the aircraft carrier Ark Royal was torpedoed and sunk. On Nov. 20 the cruiser Sydney was sunk, on Nov. 24 the cruiser Dunedin and on Nov. 25 the battleship Barham.

"Shortly afterward the battleships Queen Elizabeth and Valiant were severely damaged and the cruisers Neptune and Galatea were sunk . . .

"In the Mediterranean [after those losses] we had three cruisers, yet our men carried on, working wonders. . . .

"Fortunately the enemy did not know our precarious position and for vital months we managed to conceal the damage to the Queen Elizabeth and the Valiant and the sinking of the Barham."

He also warned that difficult times still lie ahead. "Our struggle against the Nazi monster will be fierce and may be long," he said. "Every bit of extra national strength at this time will shorten the war in Europe, bring speedier relief to the gallant armies of Russia and enable us to concentrate such strength with United States forces as will smash the Japanese terror and bring succor to China."

Istanbul reported that 17 Italian warships, both "large and small," have entered the Turkish port of Marmaris near the Island of Rhodes, according to the Istanbul newspaper Cumhuriyet, which has close contacts with the Germans.

Another newspaper reported that five additional ships were at a small port near by but Allied naval sources had no confirmation.

New Guinea:

Tokyo Reports Air-Sea Battle

The Tokyo Radio said on the night of Sept. 16 that an air and sea battle was in progress in the waters between New Guinea and Kolumbangara Island in the Solomons.

The radiocast, recorded by NBC, said "the Imperial Command reports that the naval forces of Japan are gradually getting the upper hand against superior anti-Axis forces."

Meanwhile, in the Southwest Pacific, Allied Headquarters said reports from the fighting front indicated that Lae is tottering and that its fall is imminent.

While United Nations airmen marked up another amazing aerial victory over the Japanese—with 48 and probably 59 enemy fighters destroyed out of an attacking force of 60 to 70—strong Allied ground forces were reported converging on the New Guinea base.

Australian forces moving in from the east have taken Malahang wharfage, just outside the airdrome and the town itself. A western force has occupied Edwards' Plantation, not far from the town, and troops are coming up fast from captured Salamaua.

The Japanese at Lae have been bombed heavily since Allied troops landed above and below that base Sept. 4 and 5. What little there is left of the small anchorage town on Huon Gulf likely has been smashed by artillery fire.

The desperate enemy at Lae probably has taken the worst beating of any Nipponese force in this war. There is no indication as to the number of Japanese in the area, but fliers who have bombed and strafed it the last few days say antiaircraft fire has been noticeably weak.

Wewak Raided By Liberators

The brilliant aerial victory came during a raid by Liberators with a fighter escort on the Japanese base at Wewak, New Guinea. Against the overwhelming toll of Japanese planes destroyed every Liberator returned and only one fighter was lost.

Bombers shot down more enemy planes than did their escorting fighters in this latest blow at heavily battered Wewak. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said they downed 39, probably 49. The fighters accounted for nine definite and one probable.

But the bombers wreaked still more damage. In 15 minutes they concentrated 66 tons of bombs on the Wewak and Boram airdromes. Direct hits destroyed 10 grounded bombers and started many fires among numerous other parked aircraft.

Close to 450 Japanese planes have been shot down or destroyed at Wewak in the past six weeks but General MacArthur's communiqué said the enemy's "air strength in this theater now is larger than ever" as result of continuous reinforcements.

Germans Fire Upon Crowds, Loot Valuables-Food in Italy

Continued from Page 1

said German troops were searching the Italian rural regions for food supplies and at Milan, "all business warehouses" had been completely emptied by German troops.

The Rome Radio, commenting on the looting by hungry citizens, said it hoped "such acts would not reoccur."

Situation In Rome

Corriere della Sera said civilian life in Rome was paralyzed, That only a few motorbusses were operating, and suburban trains were not running, because much of the rolling stock of the companies had been damaged in recent fighting.

German authorities threatened dire reprisals to those who aided the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio, and at the same time, reminding the Italians of the martial law in the occupied territory, ordered them back to work.

Corriere della Sera said military proclamations published in Rome, Turin and Milan announced that all factories in the occupied territory had been placed under Nazi control and that all industries and businesses must be resumed immediately.

The people were forbidden to listen to foreign radiocasts and strikes were forbidden. Businesses were ordered to report total stocks and banks were told to announce their financial situation. Transportation companies were ordered to list all material.

Der Bund in Bern quoted a Berlin Foreign Office spokesman as saying anti-Axis agents had been meeting Vatican City diplomats in St. Peter's Square and that the placing of Nazi soldiers around Vatican City now "makes this more difficult."

Reports said Italian Gen. Calvi di Bergolo had been left in nominal command of Rome to maintain the "front" of its being an open city. The number of German troops brought in to reinforce the Rome garrison was not stated, but it was said to be large.

Former Fascists who now appeared as German collaborators were the principal targets of attacks by Romans. The reports said the disorders incuded protests against the food shortage.

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Refugee Educators Oppose Policing of German Schools

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 17—Refugee European educators meeting together at the International Education Assembly here are convinced that Nazi schools must be wiped out of Germany from within after the war.

Although opposing imposition of foreign educational systems on Germany or any other Nazi-yoked country, the educators want to make sure that Nazi teachers will be removed and school books purged of ideas that might make Hitler a hero rather than a criminal to posterity.

"The United Nations must exercise a measure of control over German schools for 50 years," declared Felike Gross, Polish refugee and Secretary General of the Central Eastern European Planning Board. "They have been teaching militarism for 150 years."

"Better the most primitive teaching or no schools at all than Nazi schools," added Mrs. Aase G. Skard, Editor of the Norwegian Educational Journal.

No "Cooling-Off Period"

"There can be no cooling-off period as far as education is concerned," said Dr. Reinhold Scharer, German refugee and Secretary of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction.

It has been unofficially proposed during the four days of discussion by representatives of more than 30 nations that educational reconstruction within liberated nations be undertaken by national commissions set up with the advice of an international education office.

The national commissions would dismiss antidemocratic teachers and recruit trustworthy substitutes, sacrificing, if necessary, skill and training to get loyal democrats.

It would be the job of the international educational organization to "continually identify and encourage the elimination of educational practices that threaten the peaceful relations among nations."

Remote Control

In general, the educators assembled here are opposed to any formal policing of German schools by the United Nations after the war. They are confident that any trends back to Hitlerism or militarism would be reported to the international education organization, which in turn would inform whatever enforcement agencies the United Nations set up to maintain peace.

Success of educational reforms in Germany, the educators agree, will depend largely on how badly Germany is defeated on its own soil and how little hope is left of ever building up a "master race" again.

"They must lose enough to understand that Hitler is a criminal and not a hero," one educator said.

The educators from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and Germany itself are frankly wondering whether there will be enough "good Germans" left after the war to re-establish their own educational system.

"A Lost Generation"

Dr. Antonin J. Obrdlik, former professor of sociology and political science in Czechoslovakia, declared that in his opinion the Nazis had effected "a lost generation beyond any hope." Others expressed the hope that if the worst Nazis were ousted from the schools, the mass of the people would be as willing to obey teachings in their textbooks as they were to obey the Nazis.

Outlining to the conference a plan already taking shape for bringing young men and women from the occupied countries to be trained in the United States under the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, Dr. Scharer expressed the hope that textbooks would also be prepared in the United States for revision and use in liberated nations, which will not have facilities to prepare their own.

The international organization for education, establishing of which the Assembly will recommend to the United Nations, would not "control the education of the different countries, neither would it operate educational programs of its own."

International Ideals

It is proposed, instead, that it "provide for collaboration among nations in studying and planning an education to support the social ideals which have international acceptance, especially to support an enduring peace."

Also, to further an enduring peace, the conference discussed ways of educating people of all nations for "world citizenship" in the postwar world.

Among the ways suggested were:

Teaching that human differences are determined more by cultural than by biological factors.

Eliminating curriculum content and materials which foster intolerance, prejudice, and war.

Teaching of an international language in all elementary schools.

Providing for "at least a tenfold" increase in international exchange of teachers and students.

Teachers' Institutes

Providing international institutes and increasing the number of centers of learning where teachers from different nations can study world problems and cultures under competent instructors.

Teaching geography so as to develop an understanding of the distribution of world resources and population, the lanes of world transportation and communication, the effects of physical environment on culture, and the growing interdependence of the modern world.

The conference was careful to point out that "world citizenship" does not mean "either the sacrifice of national culture or citizenship or the subordination of one national group to another.

"In fact," it said, "good national citizenship and good world citizenship will reinforce each other once all nations give up the ideas of foreign conquest and racial superiority."

Seaboard Planner

Wide World

L. L. Knight

He has been appointed chief of the Seaboard Railway's newly-formed Research, Planning, and Budgetary Control Department at Norfolk, Va., headquarters.

Seaboard R. R. Plans Postwar Readjustments

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Formation of a Committee of Research, Planning, and Budgetary Control by the Seaboard Railway last week is a commendable step toward readjustment of postwar travel. The war has brought about a new phase in travel and the railroads, doing such a magnificent job now, will necessarily have a tremendous task in swinging back to the transportation of civilians bent on pleasure.

This job can't be done overnight. Plans must be formulated now. And that's what this new committee of Seaboard Railway intends to do.

"The purpose the creation of this separate department," the announcement stated, "is to deal with the development and improvement of the Seaboard, so that it may render the best possible service to its patrons, and to formulate methods of effectively and economically meeting present and prospective transportation conditions."

Cessation of hostilities will require the exercise of a high degree of initiative on the part of management, Seaboard said in recognizing the many problems which will confront the railroad industry.

Chief of the new committee is L. L. Knight. His associates will be R. P. Jones, Chief Finance and Accounting Officer; G. B. Rice, Chief Freight Traffic Officer; C. E. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager; J. C. Wroton, General Manager; W. D. Faucette, Chief Engineer; J. L. Kirby, Chief Engineer, Maintenance of Way; E. H. Riy, General Superintendent Motive Power; J. L. Brown, Purchasing Agent; and W. G. Slaughter, Director of Property Protection.

Special CPR Cars

The Canadian Pacific Railroad now has special cars to handle heavy war shipments vitally necessary on the fighting fronts. Corvette boilers, transformers for new plants and welded steel boats are among the shipments carried, and recently CPR depressed-center flatcars were the only ones in the Dominion which could handle a 150-ton tank, 165 feet long and 12½ feet in diameter — from Lachine, Quebec, to a synthetic rubber plant in southwestern Ontario. These special flatcars have seen international service. Not so long ago two of them were loaned to handle marine engines from the American Locomotive Company in Schenectady, N. Y., to a Portland, Maine, shipyard. The special cars are 58 feet and 8 inches long, 8 feet and 4 inches wide, and carry a maximum load of 135 tons. They have six-wheel trucks instead of four-wheel trucks.

Praises the Public

A special "thank you" note has been issued to the patrons of the Pennsylvania Railroad praising them for their good-natured, considerate and patient response to wartime transportation necessities, in the face of inconvenience and discomforts. In a hundred years of railroading, says the message, there has been nothing like it! Pointing to the magnitude and diversity of the problems involved in building up an adequate force of trained employees under wartime conditions, the railroad states, by way of example, that since the outbreak of war the numbers of its ticket sellers, information and reservation bureau attendants, ushers, and station masters' clerks in New York City have had to be increased nearly two and one-half times.

Murals of "Stone"

Synthetic stone was the choice of the architects as the medium in which to prepare the mural decorations of the Canadian National Central Station at Montreal. The reason for this choice was that proper color effect could be obtained, a cream buff being required to harmonize with the general scheme. This compound was cast in slabs, reinforced, two and one-half inches thick by seven feet in height. When placed on the wall surface, the highlights of the design were indicated on the surface, and then drawn in charcoal for the guidance of the sculptor. These murals were designed by Capt. Charles F. Comfort, R. C. A., of Toronto, now on active service overseas as war artist.

Meeting of Canadian Liberals To Plan for Postwar Politics

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The recent decision to have a meeting of the National Liberal Federation and of Government supporters in the two Houses of Parliament in the last few days of September is an acknowledgment that even in war the organization of the party in power has to be kept alive and that a close liaison must be maintained with the people.

The Liberal Government, which was returned with an overwhelming majority in March, 1940, just when the shadows of the Nazi invasion of Western Europe were closing down, devoted its energies to the prosecution of the war, letting its organization slide.

Calling it together for the first time since the war began means preparation for future political battles whenever they may occur, but it doesn't necessarily indicate an early election. If the war reaches an increasingly critical stage within the next few months there is little chance that the country will be called on to divert any of its attention to domestic matters while the crisis is at its peak.

This consideration is, however, of less moment now that a major field of war is in Italy where seasonal changes can make little difference to the intensity of the fighting. If the Allies succeed in driving the Germans out of the peninsula within a reasonable time, the time might be considered propitious for an appeal to the people in the atmosphere of a major victory to which through its progressive stages Canadian troops had contributed.

Vote of Confidence

A short time ago the prediction was made by a French Canadian newspaper that as the demands on manpower became more acute the Government would decide to send the draftees as reinforcements to the Army overseas, and would ask for a vote of confidence from Parliament on its action.

The Government has already announced that such a vote would be asked if it enforced conscription for overseas. There is, however, nothing to show that it intends to take this course. The newspaper went on to say that on the result of the appeal for a vote of confidence would depend whether an immediate election would be held.

The constitutional life of the Government does not expire until the early spring of 1945. It might even, because of the war extend its term, as governments have done in some other countries, but this is considered unlikely. The time of the election rests with the Government, in particular with Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The present political situation remains somewhat of an enigma in some respects at least to even the shrewdest among political observers. There is no doubt that the Canadian people are looking towards new social and economic horizons after the war. Their aspirations, after the hardships of war may not be clearly defined but they are genuine. It is the consciousness of this that will almost certainly lead to a contest among the leading national parties, the Liberals, Progressive Conservatives, Co-operative Commonwealth and the Federation to place before the country the most comprehensive program of social security and postwar reconstruction.

The new Progressive Conservative Party has already announced a very general charter of social security in the resolutions of the Winnipeg convention and in the speeches of the leader John Bracken. In Ontario the new Conservative Government of Col. George Drew has also made an appeal to the farmers through the appointment of a farming body which will place recommendations on agricultural legislation before the Provincial Government. He is bringing the farming community into closer personal touch with the actual forming of agricultural policy than has ever been the case before in Ontario and probably in all Canada. Federal leader Bracken has been earnestly trying to gain for his party the good will of labor.

Prospects Through C. C. F.

The C. C. F., as the new party, makes an appeal to many as the most promising vehicle for obtaining a new order in the postwar world. The basis of its general program of economic and social reform is a kind of empirical socialism, to be introduced in progressive stages. It has refused coalition with the Communist Party, and has made progress with farmers and with labor, whose interests it claims to support.

The Liberal Government has placed on the statute books a fairly comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of men in the armed forces after the war. It has been making a careful study of plans for social security and reconstruction in parliamentary and civilian committees. When these studies have reached the stage when concrete proposals on a wide scale can be formed, publicity will be given them.

It is felt by many—and this is not confined entirely to supporters of the Government Party—that a large number of Canadians have come to take the war effort for granted. The great bulk of them are solidly behind the prosecution of the war to the utmost of the nation's powers, but many of them feel that the war effort has been a national undertaking, carried out by the people and are not inclined to give the Government its meed of credit.

They are at the same time quite willing to lay on the shoulders of the Government whatever weaknesses and shortcomings there may be in the country's effort and to mingle with these some of the general burdens inevitable in wartime such as heavy taxation, the labor pinch and concentration of power in "bureaucratic" boards of control. When the war enters "its most severe and costly stage" and Canada's armed forces are more heavily engaged, these burdens are likely to be cast in a different perspective, and less will be heard of the "bogey of inflation" and alleged inequities in the distribution of burdens.

Spiritual Aid for Soldiers Stressed by Rockefeller

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., honorary chairman of the United Service Organizations, said today that "we must bring spiritual power to our fighting forces if they are to be invincible."

"That is the justification of the U. S. O.," he said in an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon of the field supervisors' conference on "The National War Fund and the U. S. O." He added that "before its work is finished, it may well be that the lives of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men and women will be touched by U. S. O. What a challenge!"

Declaring that "the effectiveness of manpower, in the last analysis, is measured in terms of morale," Mr. Rockefeller said:

"U. S. O. is a great builder of morale. Life in a totalitarian world would be unendurable, bereft of all those freedoms, opportunities and responsibilities that make it worth living. Only the united, unstinted, sustained effort of all the free peoples of the world can avert that outcome. Munitions, ships, guns and airplanes must be had in limitless quantities, but they are valueless without effective manpower."

He said the organization "must not be thought of as an end in itself nor as just the instrumentality of a number of social agencies."

"It is, rather, a civilian arm of the American Government and a representative body through which the American people can support our fighting forces," he said. "The officers and staff of the U. S. O. regard themselves merely as agents of the American people."

Schools Resume Work in N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 — New York City's 900,000 private and public school children trooped back to their classrooms to get down to their studies Sept. 14 following opening of the fall term Sept. 13. when John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, appealed to children in higher classes not to abandon their studies for war jobs.

"We welcome back the many pupils, teachers and faculty members who are starting the new school term, and I wish personally to convey this message to them: I would like them to cooperate to the fullest in the war effort. I will also reiterate my statement of last week when I expressed the hope that school-age children stay in school."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, in his weekly radio address on Sunday, called on school principals and teachers to devote a little extra time to impress their charges with politeness and personal cleanliness.

Farmers' Markets to Aid Portland, Ore., Consumers

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17 (AP)—The City Council has voted to establish farmers' markets on vacant residential district lots, in competition with downtown produce marts.

Kenneth L. Cooper, City Commissioner, accused the downtown firms of charging exorbitant retail prices, yet paying farmers so little that many were plowing under their crops.

No Back Way Out of War, Germans Warn Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Bulgars to seize in East Thrace. It would certainly not be difficult for the Germans to double cross the Bulgars and offer to return this territory to Greece did not the Germans need the Bulgars as much as they need the Greeks

The fact that Hans Neubacher, who was Hitler's plenipotentiary in Greece and mainly responsible for economic affairs there, now is in Berlin conferring with authorities there indicates that Greece is in the center of the discussion.

Berlin also is not too happy regarding the situation in Bulgaria. Military pressure has succeeded in producing a Regency Council which will fulfil the German demands, but it is still uncertain as to the attitude of the Bulgarian people should the Allies land on the Balkan mainland.

Strength Obscure

German press agencies continually repeat that the new Bulgarian Cabinet will continue King Boris' foreign and domestic policy, which is interpreted as an alliance with Germany and a defense of the country against any invader. At the moment, however, it is impossible to judge the strength of the new Government of Pobri Bijiloff. It is a gap-filling Cabinet of officials, some of whom, like the Premier, have been long closely associated with Germany in business deals, and the new Minister of National Defense, Ivan Rusev, who has worked long with them. Foreign Minister M. Sarakirov is a diplomat who has spent his whole career in the Balkans, having been consecutively Bulgar Minister in Warsaw, Budapest, Bucharest, and lastly Ankara, from which he returned to Sofia only two days ago. His appointment is assumed to mean that Bulgaria attaches greatest importance to good relations with Turkey.

Bulgarian politics since King Boris' passing appear to have passed through another of those crises in which there has been some change of personalities, but not of fundamental policy.

Shifts Mean Little

But such tactics as the substitution of one group of politicians for another, while simultaneously Bulgarian troops continue to hold more and more Greek and Yugoslav territories, cannot mean much in the eyes of the United Nations.

Territorial complications also arise in connection with German relations with Croatia and the puppet state Berlin intends to set up in North Italy. In order to calm the Croats, a German Government spokesman declared on the Zagreb Radio on Sept. 14 that Mussolini's return would not mean revision of the frontiers of the independent State of Croatia—frontiers which have been extended to include Dalmatia, at German instigation, following Italy's unconditional surrender.

Today, however, it is clear that the Wilhelmstrasse regrets having allowed Ante Pavelic to regain this territory from Italy, since such an act will be a hindrance to smooth Nazi-Fascist co-operation. Another such hindrance is the declaration of the independence of Albania, which Italy regarded as a defense base across the Adriatic. For by supporting these territorial restorations, the Reich admits Italy's acquisitions in Croatia and Albania were based upon force.

Fast Victory Ship Planned for '44

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP) — Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery of the United States Maritime Commission said today the building of Liberty Ships will be tapered off in favor of launcing 1,000 faster Victory Ships by the end of 1944, with an eye toward postwar maritime trade.

Admiral Vickery described the new Victory Ship as capable of 16 to 17½ knots as against the Liberty Ship's speed of 11 knots.

"This means more speed so that we can deliver more cargo in a shorter period of time," the Commission's Vice-Chairman said. "The present Liberty Ship, of which we now have between 2,500 and 3,000, has little future as a cargo liner.

"It will be a good tramp ship after the war, but that is not enough.

"In making this shift we feel that the time has been reached when shipping is no longer the controlling factor in the war," he told a press conference.

Stilwell Congratulates Soldiers' Newspaper

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 17 (AP)—Congratulating the soldier newspaper CBI Roundup on completing its first year, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell wished the editor continued success today, but added:

"I won't say 'Many happy returns of the day,' because we are all going home long before then."

The Roundup is edited by Maj. Fred Eldridge of Los Angeles.

Explosion Kills 17 At Norfolk Base

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 17 (AP)—A terrific explosion originating from ammunition in transit at the Norfolk Naval Air Station killed approximately 17 persons and injured about 257, of whom 14 were critically hurt, and damaged a number of buildings today.

The Norfolk Office of Civilian Defense said all casualties were being cared for at the Naval base hospital, indicating the number of casualties would not be great.

The Navy's first report said a truck loaded with gasoline had exploded near a hangar, setting fires which badly damaged several buildings at the huge air station.

Louisiana State U Falls To Coeds After 40 Years

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 17 (AP)—It took them 40 years, but coeds this year outnumber men students on the main campus of the Louisiana State University for the first time in its history.

Enrollment figures announced yesterday showed 1,547 women registered, compared with 1,310 men.

Not a woman student was admitted to the University until 1904, which was 44 years after the school was founded.

Dutch Discovery

The Hudson Valley in New York State was discovered by the Dutch in 1624.

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Text of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress on Progress of the War

Legislators Told They Return At Vital Hour in World Conflict

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the progress of the war follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

During the two-months recess of the Congress, many important events have occurred at the war fronts and at home. You return at a time major battles in Europe and in Asia are beginning to be joined. In recent months, the main tides of conflict have been running our way—but we could not and cannot be content merely to drift with this favorable tide.

You know from the news of the past few days that every military operation entails a legitimate military risk and that occasionally we have checks to our plans—checks which necessarily involve severe losses of men and materials.

The Allied forces are now engaged in a very hard battle south of Naples. Casualties are heavy. The desperation with which the Germans are fighting reveals that they are well aware of the consequences to them of our occupation of Italy.

The Congress and the American people can rest assured that the landing on Italy is not the only landing we have in mind. That landing was planned at Casablanca. At Quebec, the leaders and the military staffs of Great Britain and the United States made specific and precise plans to bring to bear further blows of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan—with definite times and places for otner landings on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere.

On the tenth of July, a carefully prepared expedition landed in Sicily. In spite of heavy German opposition, it cleared this large and heavily fortified Island in 38 days.

British, Canadian, and American losses in killed, wounded, and missing in the Sicilian campaign were 31,158, of which the American forces lost 7,445. The casualties among the Italians and Germans were approximately 165,000, including 132,000 prisoners.

The unmistakably sincere welcome given to the Allied troops by the Italian people has proved conclusively that even in a country which had lived for a generation under a complete dictatorship—with all of its propaganda, censorship, and suppression of free speech and discussion—the love of liberty was unconquerable.

War Not Choice of Italians

It has also proved conclusively that this war was not waged by the people of Italy on their own choice. All of Mussolini's progaganda machine could not make them love Hitler or hate us. The less said about the feelings toward Mussolini, the better.

I believe that equal jubilation and enthusiasm will be shown by the people of the other nations now under the German heel when Nazi gauleiters and native "Quislings" are removed through force or flight.

How different was this invading army of the Allies from the German forces that had come into Sicily, ostensibly to "protect it." Food, clothing, cattle, medicines, and household goods had been systematically stolen from the people of Sicily and sent north to the "master race" in Germany. Sicily, like other parts of Italy and like the other satellite and conquered nations, had been bled white by the Nazi and Fascist Governments. Growers of crops were permitted to retain only a small fraction of their own produce for themselves and their families.

With the Allied armies, however, went a carefully planned organization, trained and equipped to give physical care to the local population—food, clothing, medicine. This new organization is also now in the process of restoring to the people of Sicily freedoms which, for many years, had been denied to them. I am confident that within a year, Sicily will be once more self-supporting—and, in addition to that, once more self-respecting.

From Sicily, the advance of the Allied armies has continued to the mainland. On the third day of September, they landed on the toe of the Italian Peninsula. These were the first Allied troops to invade the Continent of Europe in order to liberate the conquered and oppressed countries. History will always remember this day as the beginning of the answer to the prayer of the billions of liberty-loving human beings not only in these conquered lands but all over the world.

On July 25—two weeks after our first landings in Sicily—political events in Italy startled the world. Mussolini, the incubus of Italy for a generation, the man who is more responsible for all of the sorrows of Italy than anyone except possibly Hitler himself, was forced out of office and stripped of his power as a result of his own dismal failures, his wanton brutalities, and the overwhelming demand of the Italian people. This was the first break in Axis leadership—to be followed, we are determined, by other and similar encouraging downfalls.

But there is one thing I want to make perfectly clear: When Hitler and the Nazis go out, the Prussian military clique must go with them. The war-breeding gangs of militarists must be rooted out of Germany—and out of Japan—if we are to have any real assurance of future peace.

Talks With Italy Stay Secret

Early last month the relentless application of overwhelming Allied power—particularly air and sea power—convinced the leaders of Italy that it could not continue an active part in the war. Conversations were begun by them with us. These conversations were carried on with utmost secrecy. Therefore, much as I wished to do so, I could not communicate the facts of the case to the Congress, or the press, or to those who repeatedly expressed dismay or indignation at our apparent course in Italy. These negotiations turned out to be a complete surprise to nearly everyone, not only to the Axis but to the Italian people themselves.

I am sure that the Congress realizes that there are many situations in this war—and there will be many more to come—in which it is impossible for me to make any announcement or even to give any indication of the policy which we are following. And I ask the American people as well as the Congress to bear with me and with our Chiefs of Staff. It is difficult to remain silent when unjustified attack and criticism come from those who are not in a position to have all the facts.

But the people and the Congress can be sure that the policy which we follow is an expression of the basic democratic traditions and ideals of this Republic. We shall not be able to claim that we have gained total victory in this war if any vestige of Fascism in any of its malignant forms is permitted to survive in the world.

The armistice with Italy was signed on Sept. 3 in Sicily, but it could not be put into effect until Sept. 8, when we were ready to make landings in force in the Naples area. We had planned these landings some time before and were determined to go through with them, armistice or no armistice.

Italian leaders appealed to their army and navy to end hostilities against us. Italian soldiers, though disorganized and ill-supplied, have been fighting the Germans in many regions. In conformity with the terms of unconditional surrender, the Italian Fleet has come over to our side, and it can be a powerful weapon in striking at the Nazi enemies of the Italian people.

When Hitler was forced to the conclusion that his offensive was broken, and he must go on the defensive, he started boasting that he had converted Europe into an impregnable fortress. But he neglected to provide that fortress with a roof. He also left various other vulnerable spots in the wall of the so-called fortress—which we shall point out to him in due time.

New Air Blows to Hit Germany

The British and American Air Forces have been bombing the roofless fortress with ever-increasing effectiveness. It is now our purpose to establish bases within bombing range of Southern and Eastern Germany, and to bring devastating war home to these places by day and by night as it has already been brought to Western Germany.

When Britain was being subjected to mass bombing in 1940 and 1941—when the British people, including their King and Prime Minister, were proving that Britain "could take it"—the strategists of the Royal Air Force and of our own Army Air Forces were not idle. They were studying the mistakes that Göring and his staff of Nazi terrorists were making. Those were fatal mistakes, as it turned out.

Today, we and the British are not making those mistakes. We are not bombing tenements for the sheer sadistic pleasure of killing, as the Nazis did. We are striking devastating blows at carefully selected, clearly identified strategic objectives — factories, shipyards, munition dumps, transportation facilities, which make it possible for the Nazis to wage war And we are hitting these military targets and blowing them to bits.

German power can still do us great injury. But that evil power is being destroyed, surely, inexorably, day by day, and if Hitler does not know it by now, then the last trace of sanity has departed from that distorted mind.

We must remember that in any great air attack the British and Americans lose a fairly high proportion of planes and that these losses must be made up quickly so that the weight of the bombing shall not decrease for a day in the future. In fact, a high rate of increase must be maintained according to plan—and that means constant stepping up of our production here at home.

In the remarkable raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania we lost 53 of our heavy bombers; and more than 500 of our finest men are missing. This may seem like a disastrously high loss, unless you figure it against the damage done to the enemy's war power. I am certain that the German or the Japanese High Commands would cheerfully sacrifices tens of thousands of men to do the same amount of damage to us, if they could. Those gallant and brilliant young Americans who raided Ploesti won a smashing victory which, I believe, will contribute materially to the shortening of the war and thus save countless lives.

We shall continue to make such raids all over the territory of Germany and the satellite countries. With Italy in our hands, the distances we have to travel will be far less and the risks proportionately reduced.

We have reliable information that there is definite unrest and a growing desire for peace among the peoples of these satellite countries—Rumania, Hungary, Finland, and Bulgaria. We hope that in these nations the spirit of revolt against Nazi dominance which commenced in Italy will burst into flame and become a consuming fire.

Every American is thrilled by the sledge-hammer blows delivered againsct the Nazi aggressors by the Russian armies. This summer there has been no successful German advance against the Russians, as in 1941 and 1942. The shoe today is on the other foot—and is pinching very hard. Instead, the Russians have forced the greatest military reversal since Napoleon's retreat in 1812.

The recapture of Kharkov, Stalino, and other strongholds by the Russians, the opening of the Ukraine and the Donets Basin and the freeing of millions of valuable acres and hundreds of inhabited places hearten the whole world as the Russian campaign moves toward the elimination of every German from Russian soil—toward the invasion of Germany itself. It is certain that the campaign in North Africa, the occupation of Sicily, the fighting in Italy and the compelling of large numbers of German planes to go into combat in the skies over Holland, Belgium, and France by reason of our air attacks, have given important help to the Russian armies along their advancing front from Leningrad to the Black Sea. We know, too, that we are contributing to that advance by making Germany keep many divisions in the Balkans, in Southern France and along the English Channel. I like to think that these words constitute an understatement.

Similarly, the events in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing upon the war against Japan.

When the American and British Expeditionary Forces first landed in North Africa last November, some people believed that we were neglecting our obligations to prosecute the war vigorously in the Pacific. Such people continually make the mistake of trying to divide the war into several watertight compartments—the Western European Front — the Russian Front—the Burma Front—the New Guinea and Solomons Front, and so forth—as though all of these fronts were separate and unrelated to each other. You even hear talk of the "air war" as opposed to the "land war" or the "sea war."

Actually, we cannot think of this as several wars. It is all one war, and it must be governed by one basic strategy.

Mediterranean Leads to East

The freeing of the Mediterranean, which we started last fall, will lead directly to the resumption of our complete control of the waters of the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. Thus, we shall be enabled to strike the Japanese on another of their highly vulnerable flanks.

As long as Italy remained in the war as our enemy—as long as the Italian Fleet remained in being as a threat—a substantial part of British naval strength had to be kept locked up in the Mediterranean. Now that formidable strength is freed to proceed eastward to join in the ever-increasing attack upon the Japanese. It has not been sufficiently emphasized that the freeing of the Mediterranean is a great asset to the war in the Far East.

There has been one serious gap in the lines of our globe-girdling sea power. That is the gap between Northwest Australia and Ceylon. That gap can now be closed as a result of victory in the Mediterranean.

We face, in the Orient, a long and difficult fight. We must be prepared for heavy losses in winning that fight. The power of Japan will not collapse until it has been literally pounded into the dust. It would be the utmost folly for us to try to pretend otherwise.

Even so, if the future is tough for us, think what it is for General Tojo and his murderous gang. They may look to the north, to the south, to the east or to the west. They can see closing in on them from all directions, the forces of retribution under the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

The forces operating against Japan in the various Pacific theaters are just as much interrelated and dependent on each other as are the forces pounding against Germany in Europe.

With the new threats that we offer from the Aleutians, Japan cannot afford to devote as large a proportion of her forces to hold the lines in other areas.

Such actions as the taking of Attu and Kiska do not just happen. They are the results of careful and complete planning which was going on quietly while some of our critics were so perturbed that they had reached the verge of tears over what they called the threatened invasion of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was difficult for them to realize that the carefully prepared and crucial tests in the Coral Sea and at Midway and in the Solomons rendered the Japanese toe-hold in the Aleutians untenable.

Japan has been hard put to it to maintain her extended lines. She had to withdraw her garrison from Kiska in the face of the oncoming American-Canadian forces because she could not maintain a steady stream of adequate reinforcements and supplies to the Aleutians.

In the Solomon Islands, with heavy fighting, we have gained so many island air bases that the threat to Australia and New Zealand across the Coral Sea has been practically dissipated. In fact, it is safe to say that our position in that area has become a threat on our part against the Japanese in the seas that lie north of the Solomons and north of New Guinea.

Foe's Strength Sapped in New Guinea

American, Australian, New Zealand, and Dutch forces in a magnificent campaign in New Guinea and the Solomons have destroyed much Japanese strength and have gained for us new bases from which to launch new offensive operations.

After a long period of defensive strategy in Burma, we are determined to take the offensive there. I am also glad to report to you that we are getting more supplies and military help to China. Almost every day word comes that a new air battle has destroyed two and three times more Japanese planes in China and Burma than we ourselves have lost. That process will continue until we are ready to strike right at the heart of Japan itself.

It goes almost without saying that when Japan surrenders, the United Nations will never again let her have the authority over the islands which were mandated to her by the League of Nations. Japan obviously is not to be trusted. And the same thing holds good in the case of the vast territories which Japan has stolen from China starting long before this war began.

Since the beginning of our entrance into the war, nearly two years ago, the United Nations have continuously reduced enemy strength by a process of attrition. That means, cold-bloodedly, placing the ever-increasing resources of the Allies into deadly competition with the ever-decreasing resources of the Axis. It means the training and use of the Allied manpower—which is greater than the Axis. It means the use of our superior facilities and ability to make more munitions, and above all aircraft, more quickly than our enemies can do.

For example, the Allies today on the European Front have a definite superiority in almost all weapons of war on any and every point of the encircling line—more guns, more tanks, more planes, more trucks, more transports, more supply ships, and more warships.

In the Pacific, we have taken a steady toll of Japanese war planes and a steady toll of Japanese ships—merchant ships and naval vessels. The odds are all in our favor—for we grow in strength and they cannot even replace all their losses. It might be called a simple mathematical progression.

However, unless we keep up and increase the tempo of our present rate of production, this greater strength in planes and guns, tanks, and ships can all be lost.

Our great production program started during the darkest days of 1940. With the magnificent contribution made by American industry and American labor, it is approaching full production. Britain has already attained full production. Today, the British Empire and the United States, together, are turning out so much of every essential of war that we have definite superiority over Germany and Japan which is growing with every succeeding minute. But we have no minutes to lose.

Realization of the distances we must cover brings to mind problems that every American should realize—problems of transporting from our shores to the actual fighting areas the weapons and munitions of war which we make. Burma and China can be reached only with extraordinary difficulty. Two years ago, most of the planes we sent had to be knocked down, crated, put on board ship, transported, then uncrated and put together again in India, and from there sent up to the fighting front.

In the case of China, they had to be flown over enormous mountains. Even after they were safely delivered there, the planes had to be kept supplied with ground crews, tools, oil, gasoline, and even spare parts. Since the Japs cut the Burma Road, all these supplies have to be flown over hundreds of miles to bases which had to be built in China.

The same slow process was also the rule in the Southwest Pacific.

With the present increased range of airplanes and the establishment of additional bases, we are now flying more of them under their own power than before, but all the things that go to supply them—the gasoline, the tools, the spare parts—still have to be taken by ships to the fighting fronts all over the world. Practically every soldier and all his weapons and equipment have to go by ship. And every time a new forward move develops the whole outfit has to go by ship.

I wonder how many people realize what it means to carry on the war across the Atlantic and the Pacific and through the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, along lines of supply attacked by submarines and dive bombers at many points.

The combined operation of the British and Americans last November against Morocco and Algeria was in point of numbers the largest military movement over the longest number of miles to landings under fire that history has recorded anywhere.

The ships for such an amphibious operation cannot be loaded in the ordinary way, to be unloaded alongside a comfortable, safe wharf. Most of the ships must be "combat loaded" in such a way that the troops go ashore and are immediately followed in the proper order by guns and ammunition, tanks, trucks, food, medical equipment, and all the supplies of a modern army. Preparations must be made to conduct these landings under enemy fire and on beaches instead of at docks. People who have seen or planned this kind of operation even over short distances do not speak gliby about landing great expeditions on a few days' notice or on all the beaches of Europe at the same time.

The members of Congress have undoubtedly had an opportunity to see at first hand in their own home districts some of our war factories and plants and shipyards throughout the United States which are now working at full blast turning out the greatest amount of war production in the history of the world.

In June and July we were worried by a reduction in the rate of increase in production. Great as our production had been, we could not afford to level off. We had to continue the upward curve and not pause on any plateaus.

I am happy to report that the increase was resumed in August. In this month of September it is even better.

For example, during the two months of the recess of the Congress our factories produced approximately 15,000 planes. There was an especially important increase in the production of heavy bombers in August. I cannot reveal the exact figures on this. They would give the enemy needed information—but no comfort. However, the total airplane production is still not good enough. We seek not only to come up to the schedule, but to surpass it.

Almost Five Ships a Day

During those same two months American shipyards put into commission 3,200,000 tons of large merchant ships—a total of 281 ships, almost five ships a day.

Even as the actual fighting engagements in which our troops take part increase in number, it is becoming more and more evident that this is essentially a great war of production. The best way to avoid heavy casualty lists is to provide our troops with the best equipment possible—and plenty of it.

We have come a great way since this Congress first met in January of this year. But I state only a blunt fact when I tell the Congress that we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theater of the war.

First: Despite our substantial victories in the Mediterranean, we face a hard and costly fight up through Italy—and a major job of organizing our positions before we can take advantage of them.

Second: From bases in the British Isles we must be sure that we have assembled the strength to strike not just in one direction but in many directions—by land and sea and in the air—with overwhelming forces and equipment.

Third: Although our Russian allies have made a magnificent counter-offensive, and are driving our common enemies back day by day, the Russian armies still have far to go before they get into Germany itself.

Fourth: the Japanese hold firmly established positions on an enormous front from the Kuriles through the mandated islands to the Solomons and through the Netherlands East Indies to Malaysia and Burma and China. To break through this defensive ring we must hit them and hit them hard not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them.

In all of history, there has never been a task so tremendous as that which we now face. We can do it—and we will do it—but we must plan and work and fight with every ounce of intelligence and energy and courage that we possess.

The Congress has reconvened at a time when we are in the midst of the Third War Loan seeking to raise a sum unparalleled in history—$15,000,000,000. This is a dramatic example of the scale on which this war still has to be fought, and presents some idea of how difficult and costly the responsible leaders of this Government believe the war will be.

Nothing we can do will be more costly in lives than to adopt the attitude that the war has been won—or nearly won. That would mean a letdown in the great tempo of production which we have reached, and would mean that our men who are now fighting all over the world will not have that overwhelming superiority of power which has dealt so much death and destruction to the enemy and at the same time saved so many American lives.

Home Front Not Separate Entity

That is why I have always maintained that there is no such separate entity as the "home front." Every day lost in turning out an airplane or a ship at home will have its direct effect upon the men now battling up the Leg of Italy or in the jungles of the Southwest Pacific or in the clouds over China.

There have been complaints from some sources about the way this production and other domestic activities have been carried on. Some of these complaints of course are justified. On the other hand some of them come from selfish people who merely do not like to give up some of their pleasures, or a part of their butter or meat or milk.

Fair-minded citizens, however, will realize that although mistakes have been made, the job that has been done in converting peacetime America to a wartime basis has been a great job and a successful one, of which all our people have good reason to be proud.

It would be nothing short of a miracle if this unprecedented job of transforming a peace-loving, unprepared industrial America into a fighting and production machine had been accomplished without some mistakes being made and some people being given cause for complaint.

The Congress is well aware of the magnitude of the undertaking, and of the many gigantic problems involved. For the Congress has been actively involved in helping to work out the solutions of these unprecedented problems.

A few facts will show how vast an enterprise this war has been—and how we are constantly increasing the tempo of our production.

The total amount spent on the war from May, 1940, to date is $128,123,000,000. The bill is now running at the rate of $250,000,000 per day.

Up to Sept. 1, 1943, among the more important items produced and delivered since the armament program started in May, 1940, are the following:

Airplanes	123,000
Airplane engines	349,000
Tanks	53,000
Artillery weapons	93,000
Small arms (rifles, carbines, machine guns, etc.)	9,500,000
Small-arms ammunition	25,942,000,000 rounds
Trucks	1,233,000

In most instances, more than half of the above total delivered to date was produced during the first eight months of 1943:

Airplanes	52,000
Tanks	23,000
Artillery weapons	40,600
Small arms(rifles, carbines, machine guns, etc.)	4,638,000
Small-arms ammunition	13,339,000,000 rounds

The number of fighting ships and auxiliaries of all kinds completed since May, 1940, is 2,330 and 13,000 landing vessels.

In the 2½ years between Jan. 1, 1941, and July 1, 1943, the power plants built for installation in Navy vessels had a horsepower equal to all the horsepower of all hydroelectric plants in the United States in January, 1941.

The completions of Navy ships during the last six months were equal to completions in the entire year of 1942.

We have cut down the time required to build submarines by almost 50 per cent.

The antiaircraft and double-purpose guns produced by the Navy since the defense program started in May, 1940, if fired altogether, would throw 4,600 tons of projectiles a minute against the enemy.

The output of under-water ordnance (torpedoes, mines and depth charges) during the first half of 1943 was equal to the total production of 1942.

During the month of August, 1943, we produced almost as many torpedoes as during all of World War I.

Anyone who has had to build a single factory, tool it up, get the necessary help, set up an assembly line, produce and ship the product, will have some idea of what that amount of production has meant.

We have had to raise and equip armed forces approaching 10,000,000 men. Simultaneously, in spite of this drain on our manpower, we have had to find millions more men and millions of women to operate our war factories, arsenals, shipyards, essential civilian industries, and the farms and mines of America.

There have been the problems of increasing greatly the output of our national resources—not only for our own Army and Navy and for our civilians at home, but also for our allies and our own forces all over the world.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, we have increased our output of petroleum by 66 per cent. We have stepped up our bituminous coal production by 40 per cent; chemicals by 300 per cent; iron ore by 125 per cent; hydroelectric power by 79 per cent; and steel by 106 per cent.

There were the problems of raising and distributing more food than ever before in our history—for our armed services, for our own people, and to help feed our Allies.

There was the formidable problem of establishing a rationing system of the necessities of life which would be fair to all of our people.

There was the difficulty of keeping prices from skyrocketing and fighting off the serious spectre of inflation.

There was the problem of transporting millions of men and hundreds of millions of tons of weapons and supplies all over our own country and also to all corners of the world. This necessitated the largest railroad and shipping operations in all history.

There were the problems involved in our vast purchases in foreign countries; in our control of foreign funds, located in this country; in our custody of alien property; in our occupation of liberated areas. There were new problems of communications, of censorship, of war information.

Management-Labor Problems

There was the problem of maintaining proper management-labor relations; of fair treatment and just compensation to our millions of war workers; of avoiding strikes; of preventing the exploitation of workers or natural resources by those who would seek to become war profiteers and war millionaires.

There were the problems of civilian defense, of Lend-Lease, of subcontracting war contracts to smaller businesses, of building up stockpiles of strategic material whose normal sources have been seized by the enemy—such as rubber and tin.

There was the problem of providing housing for millions of new war workers all over the country.

And touching all of these, there was the great problem of raising the money to pay for all of them.

No sincere, sensible person doubts that in such an unprecedented, breathtaking enterprise, errors of honest judgment were bound to creep in, and that occasional disputes among conscientious officials were bound to occur. And if anyone thinks that we, working under our democratic system, have made major mistakes in this war, he should take a look at some of the blunders made by our enemies in the so-called "efficient" dictatorships.

Even sincere, sensible people sometimes fail to compare the handful of errors or disputes on the one hand, with the billions of instances where the agencies of Government in co-operation with each other have moved with the precision of a smoothly working machine.

Some people, when a doughnut is placed before them, claim they can see only the hole in it. Sometimes this is an example of sheer individual pessimism; but sometimes it is caused by motives not consonant with war-winning ideals.

The American people as a whole, however, are fair-minded. They have learned to distinguish between the sensational and the factual. They know that there is no so-called "news" when things run right. They know, for example, that a few newspapers and columnists and radio commentators can make controversy create "news" which is eagerly sought by Axis propagandists in their evil work.

Obviously, we never could have produced and shipped as much as we have, we could not now be in the position we now occupy in the Mediterranean, in Italy, or in the Southwest Pacific or on the Atlantic convoy routes or in the air over Germany and France, if conditions in Washington and throughout the nation were as confused and chaotic as some people try to paint them.

We know that in any large private industrial plant doing a thousandth part of what their Government in Washington is doing, there are also occasional mistakes and arguments. But this is not a good comparison. It is like comparing a motor boat with a battleship.

What I have said is not in any way an apology—it is an assertion and a boast that the American people and their Government are doing an amazingly good job in carrying out a vast program which two years ago was said to be impossible of fulfillment. Luckily the American people have a sense of proportion—and a memory.

Dependent on Congress Support

As General Marshall has said, in his biennial report, "the development of the powerful Army of today . . . has been dependent upon vast appropriations and the strong support of the Congress, and the co-operation of numerous Government agencies."

I urge all Americans to read General Marshall's fine, soldierly record of the achievements of our Army throughout two of the most tremendous years in our history. This is a record which Americans will never forget.

As the war grows tougher and as new problems constantly arise in our domestic economy, changes in methods and changes in legislation may become necessary.

We should move for the greater economic protection of our returning men and women in the armed forces—and for greater educational opportunities for them. And for all our citizens we should provide a further measure of social security in order to protect them against certain continuing hazards of life.

All these things, as well as eventual demobilization, should be studied now and much of the necessary legislation should be enacted. I do not mean that this statement should be regarded in any way as an intimation that we are approaching the end of the war. Such an intimation could not be based either on fact or on reason. But when the war ends, we do not want to be caught again without planning or legislation, such as occurred at the end of the last war.

On all these, and on other subjects, I expect to communicate with this Congress from time to time.

In this critical period in the history of our country and of the world, we seek co-operation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government to furnish our citizens with the security of the standard of living to which their resources and their skills in management and labor entitle them in all matters which concern this nation's welfare, present and future—and the first of such matters, obviously, is the winning of the war.

Finally, as the war progresses, we seek a national co-operation with other nations toward the end that world aggression be ended and that fair international relationships be established on a permanent basis. The policy of the good neighbor has shown such success in the hemisphere of the Americas that its extension to the whole world seems to be the logical next step. In that way we can begin to keep faith with our sons and daughters who are fighting for freedom and justice and security at home and abroad.

[Signed] Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House.

Striking Points In Roosevelt Speech

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17

Some points from President Roosevelt's message to Congress:

When Hitler and the Nazis go out, the Prussian military clique must go with them.

We shall not be able to claim that we have gained total victory in this war if any vestige of fascism in any of its malignant forms is permitted to survive anywhere in the world.

We face, in the Orient, a long and difficult fight. . . . It would be the utmost folly for us to try to pretend otherwise.

We are getting more supplies and military help to China.

The policy of the good neighbor has shown such success in the hemisphere of the Americas that its extension to the whole world seems to be the logical next step.

President Lists Items It Takes to Fight War

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17

The war to date has cost us $128,123,000,000, President Roosevelt told Congress today, as he listed these fighting items produced and delivered between May, 1940, and Sept. 1, 1943:

123,000 airplanes.
349,000 airplane engines.
53,000 tanks.
93,000 artillery weapons.
9,500,000 small arms
25,942,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.
1,233,000 trucks.
2,380 fighting ships and auxiliaries.
13,000 landing vessels.

Hurdles on Road to Victory

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17

President Roosevelt gave a four-point summation of the war in telling Congress that "we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theater of the war." These were his points:

1. Despite substantial victories in the Mediterranean, "we face a hard and costly fight up through Italy," and a major task of organizing positions before they can be taken advantage of.
2. From bases in Britain, "we must be sure that we have assembled the strength to strike not just in one direction, but in many directions—by land and sea and in the air—with overwhelming forces and equipment."
3. The Russian armies still have a long way to go to get into Germany itself, despite their magnificent counteroffensive.
4. The Japanese remain firmly established on an enormous front from the Kuriles Islands in the North to the Solomons in the South and Burma and China in the East, and to break through their defensive ring "we must hit them and hit them hard, not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them."

Hitler Failed to Put Roof on His Fortress

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17

Congress heard today the story about the paperhanger who attempted to build a fortress and forgot to put a roof on the building.

Said President Roosevelt in his war message:

"When Hitler forced to the conclusion that his offensive was broken, and he must go on the defensive, he started boasting that he had converted Europe into an impregnable fortress. But he neglected to provide that fortress with a roof. He also left various other vulnerable spots in the wall of the so-called fortress — which we shall point out to him in due time.

"The British and American air forces have been bombing the roofless fortress with ever-increasing effectiveness."

Laigret Heads New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Sept. 17 (AP)—Christian Laigret, former Administrator of French African Cameroon and a long-time de Gaullist, has been appointed Governor of New Caledonia and Dependencies, French authorities announced today.

Mr. Laigret also was named Director of the Civilian Cabinet of the High Commissioner for French Possessions in the Pacific. Former Gov. Henri Montchamp left recently for active military service in Africa.

Both appointments were made by the Commissioner of Colonies in Algiers on orders of the National Committee of Liberation. M. Laigret was Administrator of Cameroon at the time of the fall of France. He arrived here on the eve of the third anniversary of the bloodless revolution when New Caledonia came under the Fighting French banner.

For Alert Citizen: Voting Record of New England Senators and Representatives

Back From Recess N. E. Group Is Ready to Act on Major Issues

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thoroughly acquainted with home-front indignation over Federal handling of food and fuel problems in the Northeast area and with public reaction to the anti-Administration record of the 78th Congress on domestic issues, New England's Congressional delegation was back in Washington this week ready for new legislative battles.

Centered upon the 12 Senators and 28 Representatives carrying New England's colors in Congress is the attention of all New Englanders interested in determining whether the delegation, in general, will continue to oppose the Administration on major issues after two months at home sounding out constituent opinion. Any shift in position will be carefully noted and weighed against prevailing political opinion in the six Northeastern states.

Curiously enough domestic issues loomed largest in the record of the present Congress. On the few international issues actually brought to a vote it was evident that the war had wrought a swift change in the voting attitude of many former non-internationalists.

These members participated in the almost unanimous Congressional support of continuation of the Lend-Lease program and in the general approval of extension of reciprocal trade agreement authority for the President.

It is interesting to note, however, that for the first time the trade pacts were extended for two years instead of three. This represented a very important concession on the part of the Administration.

Changed Positions

How the war has changed voting positions is readily apparent in comparison of the 1943 votes of some of the New England members with their votes on international issues before Pearl Harbor. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, for instance, voted against the Lend-Lease program in March, 1941. This year he approved continuation of Lend-Lease.

The same record is possessed by Senators John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, George W. Aiken (R) of Vermont and Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island. Several members of the New England House delegation are also in the same position.

As a matter of record every member of the New England Congressional delegation this year favored extention of Lend-Lease.

Similarly every New England Representative except three approved continuation of the reciprocal trade treaty program. Two of the three were not recorded, while the third, Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine voted against extension. In the Senate eight of the 12 New England Senators supported continuation, while four voted in opposition.

Yet in 1940 only four New England House members were recorded in favor of the reciprocal trade treaty extension and only one of these, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, is now in the House. In the Senate in 1940 only Senator Walsh and Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island supported the program.

Therefor, with Lend-Lease and reciprocal trade treaties winning overwhelming support from both parties and Congress backing Army and Navy programs at every point, the major battles were confined strictly to home-front issues. And the Administration sustained numerous defeats.

Pet Administration projects were wrecked or sharply curtailed. The Administration's anti-inflation subsidy program escaped obliteration only through a last minute partial victory.

The Office of Price Administration found its enforcement funds slashed. Activities of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information underwent major diminution as its appropriations were sharply reduced. As a result the field service of OWI was eliminated. Had the House had its way, the domestic service appropriations would have been eliminated entirely.

Legislated out of existence were the National Resources Planning Board, President Roosevelt's post-war planning organization, and the National Youth Administration.

Passage of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill and swift overriding of the President's veto constituted another major defeat for the Administration and evidence that Congress felt keenly the strong public resentment against strikes.

Yet experience under the "anti-strike" law since its passage has led to fairly general agreement that the faults which made several agencies condemn the measure, and which brought the President's heated veto, have now actually appeared. This experience showed that the hasty measure substituted legislative countenance to strikes—by providing strike-vote machinery—for the previous voluntary machinery, resting on antistrike pledges.

New England House Republicans, with some outstanding exceptions, joined the Republican-Democratic coalition which brought to the New Deal its greatest series of Congressional setbacks in 10 years.

Green in Support

Senator Green proved to be the staunchest Administration supporter within the New England Senatorial delegation. Senator Tobey was the most consistent oppositionist.

But on several issues the New Englanders stood almost to a man against the Administration. For instance, despite Administration opposition to tax forgiveness to place income taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis and its insistence upon substantial increases in revenue yields, New Englanders almost unanimously supported the tax bill providing tax forgiveness and relatively small additional yields. Only two pro-Administration votes were cast in the house on this issue and one in the Senate.

On these and many other major issues coming up once more in Congress as the members renew their work the voting will be watched carefully.

Among the recurring questions to be considered are price rollback subsidies on which the Administration won a partial victory only when the House failed prior to the recess to override a Presidential veto, falling 27 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority. Likewise, heavier taxes may be considered.

House of Representatives

	Bad (Feb. 10) Dies Committee	Continue $25,000 salary limit (March 19)	Reject Labor, Anti-Racketeering Bill, Apr. 8	Extend Trade Pacts Agreements (May 13)	Anti-Poll Tax Bill (May 26)	Reject Federal Income Tax Bill (June 1)	Funds for Price Rollbacks (June 16)	Continue OPA Funds (June 16)	Support, Veto on Anti-Strike Bill, June 25	Support, Veto on Anti-Strike Bill, June 25	Funds for OWI domestic branch (June 30)	Sustain NLRB Jurisdiction (July 20)
Massachusetts												
1—Allen T. Treadway (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	....	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
2—Charles R. Clason (R)	....	Con	Con	....	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
3—Philip J. Philbin (D)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	....	....
4—Fehr G. Holmes (R)	Con	Con	....	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
5—Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
6—George J. Bates (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	....
7—Thomas J. Lane (D)	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro
8—Angier L. Goodwin (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
9—Charles L. Gifford (R)	Con	Con	Con	....	Pro	....	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
10—Christian A. Herter (R)	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	....	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con
11—James M. Curley (D)	....	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro
12—John W. McCormack (D)	Con	....	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro
13—Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con
14—Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
Connecticut												
At Large—Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Pro
1—William J. Miller (R)	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Pro
2—John D. McWilliams (R)	....	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
3—Ranulf Compton (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	....	....	....	....	....	....
4—Clare Boothe Luce (R)	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Pro
5—Joseph E. Talbot (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
Maine												
1—Robert Hale (R)	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
2—Margaret C. Smith (R)	Con	Con	....	Pro	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Pro
3—Frank Fellows (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	....	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
New Hampshire												
1—Chester E. Merrow (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	....	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con
2—Foster Stearns (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	....	Con	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island												
1—Aime J. Forand (D)	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	....	....	....	....	....	....
2—John E. Fogarty (D)	Pro	Pro	....	Pro	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro
Vermont												
At Large—Charles A. Plumley (R)	Con	Con	....	Con	....	Con	....	....	....	....	....	....

Senate

	Reject Farm-Labor Deferment (March 17)	Continue $25,000 Salary Limit (March 23)	Funds for NLRB (May 27)	Extend Trade Pacts (June 2)	Reject Federal Income Tax Bill (June 2)	Continuing FSA Loan Powers (June 10)	Reject Federal Income Tax Bill (June 25)	Support Veto on Anti-Strike Bill (June 25)	Reject Curbs in Farm Parity, June 11	Funds for NYA (June 28)	Support CCC Funds for Price Rollbacks, June 26	Funds for OWI domestic branch (June 30)	Sustain NLRB Jurisdiction (July 20)
Massachusetts													
David I. Walsh (D)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	....	Con	Con	Con
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R)	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Con	....
Connecticut													
Francis Maloney (D)	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Pro	....	Con	Pro	Con	Pro	Con	Con
John A. Danaher (R)	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	....	....	....	Con	Con	Pro
Maine													
Wallace H. White (R)	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	....	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con
Ralph O. Brewster (R)	Pro	Con	....	Con	Con	Pro	....	Con	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	Con
New Hampshire													
Styles Bridges (R)	Pro	....	Con	Pro	....	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	....	Con	....
Charles W. Tobey (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	....	Con	....	....
Rhode Island													
Peter G. Gerry (D)	Pro	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Con	....	Con	....
Theodore F. Green (D)	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	....	....
Vermont													
Warren R. Austin (R)	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Pro	Pro	Con	....	Pro	....	Con	....
George D. Aiken (R)	Con	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Con	Pro	....	Con	Con	Pro	Con	Pro

Review of Major Legislation In Last Session of Congress

Major issues selected to gauge the 1943 voting record of each New England member of Congress are outlined in brief sketches presented herewith:

House

1. Continuation of the Dies Committee. The 302 to 94 approving the resolution continuing the Dies Committee is used by many persons in Washington as a litmus paper test of the so-called "liberals" in the House, the "liberals" being those opposing the resolution.

2. Elimination of the $25,000 salary limit set by President Roosevelt. The only House roll-call vote on this issue came on final passage of the combination measure increasing the national debt limit to $210,000,000,000 and nullifying the $25,000 salary limit. Thus the vote is not a clear-cut ballot on the salary issue. However, the salary limit played a great part in consideration of this measure, which was passed by a 268 to 129 vote in the House.

3. Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Bill. This legislation was designed to place labor unions under the provisions of the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934. The latter Act provides maximum penalties of 20 years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine, or both, for anyone convicted of robbery or extortion in interstate commerce. Labor leaders contended that the Hobbs bill infringes upon recognized rights of unions. The measure was passed by the House on a 270-to-107 vote.

4. Continuation of Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Considered a test of Congressional attitude toward postwar international collaboration, the measure won for the President continued authority to make reciprocal trade agreements without Congressional interference or restrictions. The House approving vote was 342 to 65.

5. Anti Poll Tax Bill. By this measure states, municipalities, and individuals are prohibited from requiring payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting at a Federal primary or general election. It affects chiefly Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. The bill, passed by the House on a 265-to-110 vote, now rests in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

6. Federal Income Tax Bill. Passage of this measure, 256 to 114, represents a partial defeat for the Administration on which had opposed the tax-forgiveness feature of the legislation and had demanded much heavier tax yields than it provides. The bill constitutes a vast change from the Ruml plan for which a major battle was waged.

7. Prohibiting use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for financing Price Rollbacks. Although the House on June 18, by a vote of 229 to 105 attached a rider to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill prohibiting anti-inflation subsidies, the President vetoed the entire measure. The veto was upheld on July 2 when the House, on a 228 to 154, vote, failed by 27 votes to obtan a necessary two-thirds majority. The vote on the veto found New England Representatives practically unchanged in their positions taken on the original rider. Representative Miller, however, voted with the Administration on the veto, while three Representatives who had not voted on the original rider, were recorded in favor of overriding the veto, while a fourth, Representative Fogarty, voted ot back the President.

8. Reduced OPA enforcement funds. Through a rider on an appropriation bill, the House, by a 185 to 147 vote, slashed $35,000,000 from OPA enforcement funds. This cut forced a later OPA order to curtail forces, the effect in Massachusetts being the ordered closing of OPA district offices in Worcester and Springfield.

9. Abolition of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information. The House 218 to 114 vote to end the OWI domestic branch was one of a series of antiadministration votes in the House on June 18, attributed to accumulated anger against the Administration on many issues. Although later part of the funds for the domestic branch of the OWI was later restored, numerous OWI offices throughout the country were forced to close down.

10. Restrictions on OPA price policy makers. Congressional anger at "long-haired professors" within the OPA brought about a 188 to 144 favorable House vote on a measure to require that OPA price officials have five years' experience in any business for which they were prescribing price regulations. The measure was viewed by administration forces as virtually disrupting the whole OPA.

11. Overriding of Presidential veto of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill. Passage of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill, and overriding of the Presidential veto, were the reflection of the nation's impatience with industrial strikes. The overriding vote was 244 to 108. The measure was pushed through despite objections that it would promote rather than prevent strikes, was too complicated.

Senate

1. Blanket draft deferment of farm workers. Against protests from President Roosevelt and United States military leaders the Senate, by a 50 to 24 vote, passed the measure providing for class deferment of workers growing or harvesting crops. Farm bloc pressure brought about passage of the measure. The measure went to the House which referred it to the House Committee on Military Affairs where it still rests.

2. Elimination of the $25,000 salary limit set by President Roosevelt. Unlike the House on this issue which was coupled with raising of the debt limit, the Senate 74 to 3 vote to rescind the salary limit executive order was on the actual salary limit amendment.

3. Funds for the National Resources Planning Board. After the House had eliminated from the independent-offices appropriation bill $1,400,000 for the NRPB, a Senate committee proposed a $200,000 appropriation to wind up the Board. On May 27 Administration supporters sought to have the $200,000 boosted to $500,000 to keep the agency alive. They lost 31 to 43. Although the Senate approved the $200,000 appropriation the agency was later abolished through a House-Senate conference agreement. During the debate on the issue, Senators had attacked the "American Beveridge Plan," produced by NRPB as based upon a philosophy "partly socialism and partly the product of a dangerous imagination."

4. Continuation of Reciprocal Trade Agreements. The Senate passed the legislation by a 59-to-23 roll call vote. The approval came after the Senate had beaten down several hostile amendments, including the Danaher amendment behind which Republican and isolationist opposition had massed their greatest strength. This amendment would have permitted Congress to terminate agreements six months after the war's end.

5. Federal Income Tax Bill. The pay-as-you-go tax measure gained Senate approval by a 62-to-19 vote.

6. Continuation of the Loan Powers of the Farm Security Administration. The 25-to-53 vote by which the Senate refused to eliminate FSA powers to make loans to small farmers and to transfer the loans to the Farm Credit Administration was considered generally a test between New Dealers on one side and conservative Republicans and Democrats on the other. This FSA issue was between supporters of a typical New Deal agency trying to aid the small farmer and the hired man and the anti-New Dealers and Farm Bloc, representing well-to-do farmers, limiting FSA power.

7. Including Farm-Labor Costs in Parity: Pushed by the Farm Bloc, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Bankhead Bill ordering the Department of Agriculture to increase farm prices by including labor costs in computing "parity," contrary to the Administration's anti-inflation program. In the whole Senate only two New Englanders, Senators Green and Gerry of Rhode Island, voted against the measure. Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the bill. Later the proposal was raised afresh as a rider, or so-called Bankhead amendment, to the Agricultural Appropriation bill. This time the inflationary proposal was defeated by one vote, 36 to 37.

8. Overriding of Presidential Veto of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike bill. The Senate's 56-to-25 vote to override the veto preceded by less than two hours the vote in the House.

9. Prohibiting Use of CCC funds for Price Rollbacks. On this measure the Senate voted 39 to 37 in favor of the prohibition. Later the Senate voted 34 to 33 to recede from its efforts to write an anti-rollback subsidy into the CCC bill.

10. Funds for the National Youth Administration. By a 41 to 37 vote the Senate voted on June 28 to restore to the Labor Federal Security Agency appropriation bill funds to continue the NYA, which had been stricken out by the House. Later, however, a House-Senate conference agreement resulted in abolition of the NYA. The latter organization had been one of the favorite New Deal projects. Its abolition stems from Congressional discontent with the policies of Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

11. Funds for OWI domestic branch. After the House had refused all funds for the OWI domestic branch, the Senate restored $3,561,499 of the $8,000,000 sought for the branch. But the Senate on a 34 to 40 vote refused to boost the amount to $5,500,000.

12. Limitation of the National Labor Relations Board. By a vote of 40 to 25 the Senate accepted a House amendment to the Labor Federal Security Agency appropriations bill prohibiting the NLRB from invalidating union contracts which have been in existence more than three months. This "rider," drafted by the A. F. of L., was primarily directed at the A. F. of L.- C. I. O. controversy over the Kaiser shipyards case. This dispute is of two years' standing. When the shipyard had only 192 employees a closed shop agreement was signed between the yard and the A. F. of L. This agreement required all additional employees to join the A. F. of L. Now there are 90,000 workers. The C. I. O. contends the majority now want to join the C. I. O. The House rider freezes the situation as it is. It also generalizes the situation on a nation-wide basis, weakening the NLRB by limiting its power to invalidate contracts or intervene in certain employee relationships.

How to Read the Chart

Public interest is once more atttracted to Congress as the great legislative body returned to business this week after a two-months recess during which members enjoyed vacations and checked up voter attitudes.

To recall to New England voters the 1943 records of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, The Christian Science Monitor presents the accompanying chart showing the voting positions of these members on major controversial issues during the first six months of the 1943 session.

To avoid confusion as to the meaning of the various votes, it was decided to present the balloting on a "pro" and "con" basis, "pro" standing in general for support of the Administration on each issue and "con" representing a vote in opposition.

We realize the dangers inherent in such a presentation, in view of the fact that this necessitated rearrangements in many cases. Yet we believed that these rearrangements were essential to eliminate the confusion which would result if a "yes" vote meant one thing in one column and another thing in the next.

Of course, in presenting any voting chart, it is possible that there may be specific injustices in some instances where a member's vote was not motivated strictly by a pro-Administration or an anti-New Deal sentiment. We regret any such injustice.

Another difficulty which cannot be avoided in presenting any voting chart on Congressional activity is the fact that, in 1943 particularly, issue after issue is obscured by extraneous riders on measures.

Nevertheless, despite these difficulties, we feel that a general pattern is necessary to render the chart of real service to the average reader.

Draft of Fathers Hit By Board Resignations

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James T. Johnson Jr., Alabama Selective Service Director, has announced the resignation of three members of Mobile Draft Board No. 4, and ascribed the action to "dissatisfaction with the national policy which calls for induction of fathers in lieu of single, skilled men."

Rail Rebuilding in Italy Heavy Drain on Germans

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 17—Reports received here that trainloads of German railwaymen have been passing through the Brenner Pass frontier station to augment thousands of such workers already engaged in Italy in coping with damage done by Allied aerial bombardment and complications arising from Italian non-co-operation or open resistance emphasize the fresh drain on Nazi manpower caused by the recent dramatic developments in Italy.

German manpower requirements in Italy now far exceed those imposed by the need of military reinforcements, which are considerable. They extend into all fields of activity over which the Nazis have felt obliged to take control since the elimination of Mussolini's Fascist Government. They range from radio to railways and are not confined to the Italian mainland alone, as a similar burden has fallen on German shoulders in the Balkans and areas of Southern France formerly under Italian occupation.

Germans' Greatest Task

Offsetting the effects of cumulative bomb damage done by still intensifying Allied air raids is rated the Germans' most serious concern on the Italian mainland for German defense plans depend on communications and these are becoming in very bad shape indeed.

Destruction of railway installations has driven onto the roads a considerable amount of traffic that would ordinarily travel by rail, and this is being relentlessly hunted by medium and light bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters of the Allied Tactical Air Forces.

The success of United Nations fighter-bombers has been one of the most striking features of the war in the Mediterranean theater. The technique of the low-level bombing-strafing attack evolved in the Western Desert was improved in Tunisia, brought nearer perfection in Sicily, and now is accounted to be doing more than anything else to disrupt the enemy's supplies and front line and hamper movement of troops.

Evidence of Bombing

Trails of burnt out and bomb-shattered vehicles by the roadside and barges cluttering the bottom of the Messina Strait are proof of the efficacy of the American A-36 Invader aircraft, Kittyhawks, Warhawks, and other machines used for the same purpose.

In narrow, tortuous mountain roads such as are found in the Calabrian peninsula and in Sicily the fighter-bomber has proved an ideal weapon against truck convoys. High-level bombing is out of the question in such terrain but the all-purpose and highly maneuverable fighter-bomber can go right down "on deck," follow twists and turns in roads and hit vehicles with delayed action bombs or cannon and machine-gun fire.

The limited scale of the German air attempt to protect convoys has facilitated the fighter-bombers' work which was an important factor in clearing the Germans out of Sicily. There German resistance on the ground was formidable—the very opposite of what it has been in Calabria—and fighter-bombers blasted artillery positions and hit the enemy's front line only a short way ahead of their own advancing troops.

Fleeing Germans Harassed

Fighter-bombers are constantly harassing Germans retreating as fast as they can from Southern Italy and as the territory in the Allies' hands increases it amplifies the promise of establishment on the Italian mainland of United Nations airbases from which air attack can be continued with maximum effectiveness in zones of combat farther north.

In the Salerno area where Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, comprising American and British troops, is making determined thrusts to break through strong German resistance, fighter-bombers took a heavy toll of enemy vehicles and fighters intercepted repeated enemy attacks on Allied supply lines.

The Allies are described as having mastery of the sky over the Gulf of Salerno, while landing of supplies and reinforcements continues on bridgeheads successfully defended against successive counterattacks.

Return From the Hills

The Germans are using two big airbases near Naples and their antiaircraft fire is heavied there than in any other region where the battle is raging.

Most inhabitants of Salerno—a port credited with a normal population of nearly 80,000—took to the hills when the Allies landed. But this did not prove wise, as the hills have been the scene of much fighting, and refugees are beginning to straggle in again to the deserted town, over which shells whining from naval guns are giving sea support to the soldiers.

They are coming back to a denuded town, for the Germans did a complete looting job after Italy's unconditional surrender. People are willing to work, but lack of food and water is a great problem.

All along the coastal area where landings have been carried out in this region the Allied grip is strengthening steadily and separate assault forces have now joined hands. Penetration inland varies and in many places United Nations troops are exposed to enemy artillery fire.

The Germans are using booby traps and mines so cunningly and elaborately that any place they vacate must be entered only with utmost caution. Tanks of the 16th Panzer Division are in the vicinity, but the fact that Allied troop disembarkations are well up to schedule means there is now a strong screen of antitank weapons ready to handle armored counterattacks. For the Allied troops it is tough going. But slow and steady progress is being made.

Invasion Time-Place Set, Roosevelt Tells Congress

Continued from Page 1

Allies have definite superiority in almost all weapons of war on any and every point of the encircling line—more guns, more tanks, more trucks, more transports, more supply ships, and more warships.

No Comment on Draft

Mr Roosevelt dealt informatively but not controversially with several phases of the domestic front. He did not comment on the issue of the draft of fathers although he has registered his approval of the draft with Congressional leaders.

He disclosed that while he had been worried by a falling off in the rate of increase of armament production during June and July, the position today is vastly improved. He reported that increased production was resumed in August and that so far this month it has been even better. While withholding precise figures, he disclosed that United States factories have manufactured approximately 15,000 airplanes during the past two months and that the increase in August production was pre-eminently in heavy bombers.

Mr. Roosevelt warned again and again against any psychological letdown on the home front.

Long Way to Go

"We have come a great way since this Congress first met in January of this year," he said. "But I state only a blunt fact when I tell the Congress that we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theater of the war.

The President asserted that nothing would be more costly in lives than to adopt the attitude that the war has already been won—or nearly won.

Mr. Roosevelt gave to Congress his views on numerous aspects of how the United Nations must deal with Germany and Japan after the war.

He emphasized that whatever happens to Hitler and the Nazis, the Prussian military clique must be removed from the Reich.

"The war-breeding gangs of militarists," he said, "must be rooted out of Germany—and out of Japan—if we are to have any reassurance of future peace.

No Trust for Japan

He specifically stipulated that the United Nations will never again let Japan have authority over the islands which were mandated to it by the League of Nations. The same thing, he added, holds in the case of the vast territories which Japan stole from China starting long before this war began.

"Japan obviously is not to be trusted," he remarked.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he was hopeful that as the war progresses, there will be achieved "a national co-operation with other nations toward the end that world aggression be ended and that fair international relationships be established on a permanent basis. He suggested that the policy of the good neighbor, having proved successful in the Western Hemisphere, should be extended to the world. He thought that would be the next logical step.

On domestic postwar problems, the President urged that Congress and the Administration unite in moving toward "greater economic protection of our returning men and women in the armed forces—and toward greater educational opportunities for them. He recorded himself in favor of a further measure of social security in order to protect all citizens against certain continuing hazards.

"All of these things," he concluded, "as well as eventual demobilization, should be studied now and much of the necessary legislation should be enacted. I do not mean that this statement should be regarded in any way as an intimation that we are approaching the end of the war. Such an intimation could not be based either on fact or on reason. But when the war ends, we do not want to be caught again without planning or legislation, such as occurred at the end of the last war."

★ ★

Hustle with those Overseas Boxes!

WHO are overseas forces? Term applies to any of armed forces who receive mail through an A. P. O. or fleet post office.

HOW LARGE may Christmas boxes be? Not over 5 lbs. Not longer than 15 inches. Length and girth combined not more than 36 inches. Only one parcel a week from the same person for the same address.

HOW TO PACK? Use metal, wood, solid fiberboard, double-faced corrugated fiberboard or strong, telescoping cardboard boxes. All but metal or wood to be tied with stout cord. Must be easily inspected by censor. Boxes containing numerous small articles to be tightly packed.

PROHIBITED: Perishable articles, matches, lighter fluid or other inflammables, intoxicants, poisons, or items which might damage other mail or personnel.

POSTAGE. Must be fully prepaid. No parcels insured or C. O. D. for Army.

NO FANCY LABELS. Don't add Christmas labels or stickers. You may write "Christmas Parcel" on outside of package.

MONEY ORDERS. May be sent if you comply with regulations. Ask the Postmaster.

ANY OTHER RULES? Yes—you are urged **NOT** to send food or clothing. The boys have plenty of both. You do not need a special request from recipient for Christmas parcels.

Many of the stores vertised in The Christian Science Monitor have fine overseas gifts and will mail them for you.

★ ★

The Home Forum

Rejoice!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW GLORIOUSLY REFRESHING is true rejoicing! It dispels the darkness, brightens the pathway, heals sorrow, assuages weariness. Have we not all at times, perhaps when discouraged, met an individual so radiant with joy and gratitude that we found ourselves suddenly lifted above every sense of despondency? The other's joy seemed as wings, carrying us to higher mental altitudes. Joy has power: it is health-giving, for it is a quality of Love, God. Lovingly rebuking his disciples, who were startled and saddened at the thought of separation from their beloved Teacher, Jesus said (John 14:28), "If ye loved me, ye would rejoice." Today his admonition is equally applicable to us.

True rejoicing exterminates all sense of evil. When Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, led his people against the armies of their enemies, "he appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say Praise the Lord; for his mercy endureth for ever" (II Chronicles 20:21). As they sang, "the Lord set ambushments" against their enemies and they were destroyed. Thus was recognized the practical application of rejoicing even in battle, and it proved more powerful than weapons of war. Singing their way to victory, they could not fear the enemy. Spiritual joy brings victory, liberation, peace, and safety.

No evil, whether it be aggression, dictatorship, peril, sorrow, sin, or sickness, can continue in human experience if steadfastly challenged with true rejoicing. The sword of joy, accompanied by wholehearted confidence and assurance in God's allness and in His ability to preserve man in His likeness, divides asunder all semblance of power that the aggressor, evil, may appear to have.

* * *

Christian Science enables one to rejoice under all circumstances. This Science declares that God, divine Love, the one and only creator, never created evil. Therefore disease, war, persecution, and the like are no part of Love's perfect creation and are forever unknown to spiritual man, who dwells in Spirit, wherein all is harmonious and joyous. This Science shows that evil does not exist as a reality; that it is an illusion, a false suggestion, and can therefore be eliminated from human experience by spiritual understanding.

Revealing as it does the illusory nature of evil, Christian Science enables us courageously to check its ruthless attempts at destruction, perfidy, deception. It gives us confidence that evil, a nonentity, can be annihilated on the basis of its very nothingness and the allness of God, good. This Science shows that, like Jesus, each one has the ability to manifest spiritual power and dominion over evil. This divine power is God-bestowed, God-ordained, God-maintained, and can never be taken from man, God's witness. Despite all mortal sense testimony, whether it be the appearance of sickness, peril, war, or lack, he who with steadfast faith joyfully acknowledges the allness of Spirit, the perfection and wholeness of man in Love's image, and the harmony and beauty of Love's universe, aids in establishing peace and harmony in the world.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 276): "The realization that all inharmony is unreal brings objects and thoughts into human view in their true light, and presents them as beautiful and immortal. Harmony in man is as real and immortal as in music. Discord is unreal and mortal."

The spiritual discernment which Christian Science imparts enables one to think and act rightly in the alleviation of unhappy human conditions. Knowing that evil is no part of true being banishes fear and inspires the undaunted courage and spiritual strength needed to pierce the illusive suggestions of error with right thinking and doing, with poise and calmness. Evil can and must be conquered by scientific thinking, which uncovers the lie of error and thus destroys it.

Christian Science enables us to handle human problems effectively and to reverse them by acknowledging the allness and all-power of God, infinite good, and by perceiving man, Love's likeness, as God-like, sinless, diseaseless, deathless. Spiritual man, the only man, is buoyant with hope, joy, activity, true freedom. The joyful recognition of these spiritual truths produces healing. The illusion, whatever its name or nature, vanishes and we perceive the true universe of Love's creating.

Spiritual joy will lead the way to victory, dispel the dark clouds of war, lift us above the temptation to believe in evil as real, and bring us into harmony with Love's perfect universe. Paul counsels us (Philippians 4:4), "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say Rejoice."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Fulfillment

Now summer slips into the sweet fulfillment
Of other years. Red apples hang
Upon a green-branched tree;
And out across the rocky pasture
The first gold leaf of autumn swirls to me.

MARY E. ADAMS

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF AN ANCIENT SWEDISH TEXTILE

THE ART OF weaving and embroidery reaches well back into the history of Sweden. The earliest textiles extant come from churches of the Middle Ages. While textiles were prepared for ecclesiastical vestments and for adornment of altars, there was an enormous output of domestic embroideries used for wall hangings and personal garments. Certain motifs that had acquired symbolical meaning were cherished and employed generation after generation. Those who are informed in the history of textiles find that there are universal features of design discernible, and simultaneously certain preferences and manipulations that are peculiarly Swedish. Some motifs are of Viking origin, others point to Near-Eastern sources.

This medallion comes from Hög Church, Hälsingland, and was made some time in the fourteenth century. It is embroidered in what is known as mosaic-work, with blue wool and red and yellow linen. The animal is fantastic, a lion with the horns of a deer. Wherever there is space, there is an outburst of foliation. If this medallion were allocated to Spain or medieval Persia, it would not be surprising, for such a pattern might be found in either of these far-flung sources. The same figure, the same fantasy would assume a different connotation locally, however.

This fragment belongs to the State Historical Museum of Stockholm.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Glädjen eder!

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

HUR HÄRLIGT UPPFRISKANDE sann glädje är! Den skingrar mörkret, lyser upp stigen, helar sorg och lindrar trötthet. Ha vi icke alla någon gång, kanske när vi kände oss modlösa, mött en individ, som strålade så av glädje och tacksamhet att vi plötsligt kände oss lyftade över varje känsla av nedslagenhet? Den andras glädje tycktes lik vingar, som buro oss till högre mentala höjder. Glädje har makt; den skänker hälsa, ty den är en egenskap, som tillhör Kärlek, Gud. När Jesu lärjungar voro bestörta och bedrövade vid tanken på skilsmässa från deras älskade Lärare, tillrättavisade Jesus dem kärleksfullt med orden (Joh. 14:28): "Om I älskaden mig, så skullen I ju glädjas." I vår tid är hans förmaning lika tillämplig på oss.

Att glädja sig på rätt sätt utrotar all förnimmelse av det onda. När Josafat, Juda konung, förde sitt folk emot fiendernas härar, "ställde han upp män, som skulle sjunga till Herrens ära och lova honom i helig skrud, under det att de drogo ut framför den väpnade hären; de skulle sjunga: Tacken Herren, ty hans nåd varar evinnerligen" (2 Krön. 20:21). Medan de sjöngo, "lät Herren ett angrepp ske bakifrån" mot deras fiender, och de blevo tillintetgjorda. På så sätt ådagalades den praktiska tillämpningen av att glädjas till och med i striden, och detta bevisades vara mäktigare än stridsvapen. När de sjungande gingo fram till seger, kunde de icke frukta fienden. Andlig glädje medför seger, befrielse, frid och trygghet.

Intet ont, vare sig aggression, diktatoriskt välde, fara, sorg, synd eller sjukdom, kan förbliva i den mänskliga erfarenheten, om det ihärdigt bemötes med sann glädje. Glädjens svärd, tillika med uppriktig förtröstan och förvissning om Guds allhet och Hans förmåga att bevara människan, som är Hans likhet, söndersmular allt det sken av makt, som det angripande onda kan tyckas äga.

* * *

Kristen Vetenskap skänker förmåga att fröjdas under alla förhållanden. Denna Vetenskap förklarar, att Gud, gudomlig Kärlek, den ende skaparen, aldrig skapade något ont. Därför äro sjukdom, krig, förföljelse och dylikt icke någon del av Kärlekens fullkomliga skapelse och äro därför för evigt okända för den andliga människan, som dväljes i Ande, där allt är harmoniskt och glädjerikt. Denna Vetenskap visar, att det onda icke existerar såsom en verklighet, att det är en illusion, en falsk suggestion, och att det därför kan avlägsnas från den mänskliga erfarenheten genom andlig förståelse.

Genom att Kristen Vetenskap avslöjar det ondas illusoriska karaktär, såsom den gör, sätter den oss i stånd att modigt hejda dess skoningslösa försök att förstöra, förråda och bedraga. Den inger oss förtröstan på att det onda, som saknar existens, kan förintas just på grund av dess intighet och Guds, det godas, allhet. Denna Vetenskap visar att, i likhet med Jesus, var och en har förmåga att manifestera andlig makt och herravälde över det onda. Denna gudomliga makt är skänkt av Gud, förordnad av Gud, vidmakthållen av Gud, och kan aldrig frântagas människan, Guds vittne. I trots av alla den dödliga förnimmelsens vittnesbörd, vare sig de uppträda såsom sjukdom, fara, krig eller brist, är den som med ståndaktig tro fröjdefullt erkänner Andens allhet samt fullkomligheten och helheten hos den människa, som är Kärlekens avbild, och harmonin och skönheten hos Kärlekens universum, behjälplig att upprätta frid och harmoni i världen.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 276): "Erkännandet, att all disharmoni är overklig, ställer föremål och tankar i deras rätta ljus för den mänskliga uppfattningen och visar, att de äro sköna och odödliga. Harmoni i människan är lika verklig och odödlig som i musik. Disharmoni är overklig och dödlig."

Den andliga urskillning, som Kristen Vetenskap meddelar, giver oss förmåga att tänka och handla rätt i och för förbättrandet av ogynnsamma mänskliga omständigheter. Vetskapen att det onda icke tillhör det sanna varat, bannlyser fruktan och ingiver det oförsagda mod och den andliga kraft, som erfordras för att genomtränga villfarelsens illusoriska suggestioner med rätt tänkande och handlande, med jämvikt och lugn. Det onda kan och måste besegras genom vetenskapligt tänkande, vilket avslöjar villfarelsens lögn och därigenom tillintetgör den.

Kristen Vetenskap ger oss förmåga att taga hand om mänskliga problem på ett effektivt sätt och omkasta dem genom att erkänna Guds, det oändliga godas, allhet och allmakt, samt genom att varsebliva människan, Kärlekens likhet, såsom Gud-lik, fri från synd, från sjukdom och från död. Den andliga människan, den enda människa som finnes, strålar av hopp, glädje, aktivitet och sann frihet. Det glada erkännandet av dessa andliga sanningar åstadkommer helande. Illusionen, vad än dess namn och art må vara, försvinner, och vi varsebliva det sanna universum, som Kärleken skapat.

Andlig glädje skall leda vägen till seger, skingra krigets mörka moln, lyfta oss upp över frestelsen att tro på det onda såsom verkligt och bringa oss i samklang med Kärlekens fullkomliga universum. Paulus tillråder oss (Fil. 4:4): Glädjen eder i Herren alltid. Åter vill jag säga: Glädjen eder."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Path Led Back

NO MATTER WHICH quarter I faced, an identical sameness met the view. I could have walked 175 miles northeast to the Rockefeller Mountains, or 300 miles south to the Queen Mauds, or 400 miles west to the mountains of South Victoria Land, and not seen anything different.

Yet, I could, with a little imagination, make every walk seem different. . . . There was no need for the path's ever becoming a rut. Like a rubber band it could be stretched to suit my mood; and I could move it forward and backward in time and space, as when, in the midst of reading Yule's Travels of Marco Polo, I divided the path into stages of that miraculous journey, and in six days and eighteen miles wandered from Venice to China, seeing everything that Marco Polo saw. And on occasion the path led back down the slow pulsations of the Ice Age, which today grips the once semi-tropical Antarctic Continent even as it once gripped North America. . . .

Thus it was in the Northern Hemisphere, and so it will some day be in the Antarctic, where the ice still holds mastery over the land. Except, I used to tell myself, that long before the ice rolls back, excursion boats will be steaming down from Sandy Hook and every moraine will have its tourist hotel.—From "Alone," by RICHARD E. BYRD. (New York: Putnam.)

For All Voyagers

Gull wings across the silver disc of moon
Make the wide night's immensity seem less.
The wind more kindly where the still lagoon
Gleams like a mirror. There is quietness
Even along the curving line of foam.
Now from this window, looking out to sea,
I, too, remember ships that sailed for home—
How long Ulysses was in jeopardy.

Steer well, and may this darkness only guard
The better those whose courses must be run
By zeniths multitudinously starred.
Ports will be waiting voyages well done
And gulls will flock around the piers, and cry
Their old familiar welcome to the sky.

BAYKA RUSSELL

A Man in a Rocking-Chair

I HAVE A definition of poetry—my best one—that runs like this: Poetry is the process of putting good things together. The best in rhythm, the clearest images, the most memorable of objects seen. But objects always. The things we can see, touch, hear, taste, and smell. . . .

Homer wrote by the light of my definition of poetry.

And poets have gone on with this picture writing, this act of simple addition of good objects, down to this day. Every simile, every metaphor illustrates this law of addition and the beginnings of a poem. A first bringing together of bright substances, good things the world apart, from times far removed, it may be. A poet is after unity and certainty. And time and space have no place in his cosmography. He is after kinship. He is looking for friends. Like a child in a wide, new place. And he makes great friends. Great friends that the prose people, the historian, the philosopher, the scientist, never imagined knew one another or would get along together so beautifully at all. Swallows and trout, young wild deer and young wild boys, both freckled, both slim, both cool and shy. And they do get along together, and hold their breath in, they look so alike. Creatures from different elements, but one in hunger and leanness and cleanness.

So I have discovered that poems happen when a man and a rocking-chair happen to come together at night, and the man rests and is recreated in rhythm. I have met a poem on the road that was a combination of good substances, an old, old man with his basket on his arm, wading the snowdrifts on his farm and going to meet, now that the ice had gone out of his bay, the first young clams of Spring. There was a renewing of youth like the eagles, too! And another time I myself was half of a poem of good things coming together, when I was holding my first plow as a boy. That poem which came out of that experience was more than the boy and the plow added up to. That poem added up to life itself starting over forever young. The tail of a hound-dog, colliding on the planks of a church porch, one New England Sunday when a sermon was going on, beat out a better sermon than you will find in most churches, a better hymn, for it was a hymn of friendship caught in the act. Every time a friend of the farmer who owned that dog went past, the hound thumped his tail. The man could tell the degrees of friendship going past by counting up the thumps. That act was a poem, all right. Remember, I said a poem was an act. The commonest act may produce a poem. The poet does not have to travel to come to a poem. He may find one on the front porch. Or the back one, still oftener. Morning-glories are always beside the back doorsteps, in Maine. And people talk and visit there more. And where people talk and visit more, a poem is apt to happen any time.—From "The Substance That Is Poetry," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

On an Alaskan Farm

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER we feel the first delicate touch of autumn, a coolness in the air and a more golden tinge to the sunshine. It often happens that on September twelfth frosty fingers lightly touch spots here and there in our clearing—not often hard enough to hurt anything, but just enough to leave their silver signs. After three nights it will turn cloudy again and things will keep right on growing. Now, at the end of September, though it is still warm, autumn's presence is plainly felt, seen, and heard all about us. Yes, and we smell and taste it too.

Though the garden is partly denuded of its rich harvest, there is satisfying beauty there yet; in the pale green of big cabbage heads in their dark green rosettes of outer leaves; in the piles of newly-washed carrots; or in the long rows of freshly-dug potatoes drying in the sun. My dahlias are still a head-high hedge of gorgeous blooms. Nasturtiums still spread a deep, gay carpet over my back-door stump. My pansy bed still smiles up at me when I pass by, and the marigolds are a good substitute for the sun these dark cloudy days.

After such a beautiful summer as we have had, we can expect rain—day after day of it. Expecting it, though, we don't mind it. Everyone dons rubber boots, slicker, and rain hat, and goes about his work or play as usual. All summer the river has been shallow and shimmering, as it rippled around its gravel bars. Through September it is noisy with the splashings and swirlings of spawning salmon. Now, after several days of steady rain, it is deep, brown, and swift, brimming wide from bank to bank.

Now is the time of fat venison roasts; of root vegetables at the peak of their perfection, fresh from the earth; and of steamed carrot and suet puddings. It is the time to invite our neighbors (almost too far away to come) to a roast wild goose or duck dinner. 'Tis the time for the man of the house to take me in the rowboat along the river and lake shore, to gather the juicy high-bush crabapples for tart jam.

Now the geese gather in flocks and fly back and forth between the lakes with musical honking, or light in the grassy shallows below our house to feed and gossip all night. Though many of our summer birds are gone, those that remain burst into song again, as if to welcome autumn. Our clearing often resounds to the calls and talk of the raven clan; those impudent ones who have a language all their own. The sea gulls, too, gather by the hundreds. Their ceaseless wailing marks the end of the summer.

We enjoy spring and summer, but they are busy times with much coming and going of trout fishermen and bear "observers." Now the bears have scattered and only a stray hunter comes up the trail. Our days are busy yet, but we welcome the long evenings, when we put a chunk in the heater, light the gas lamps, and settle down with radio, book, or handwork. We like the peace and quietness of our way of life. The long winter ahead will be all too short.

A. O.

Poets Like Kitchens

POETS ARE EITHER above or below us; they are either in the kitchens or on the mountains. There does not seem to be much halfway with them.

Look at my sister, Alcemène. I admit she has not written much; very little, in fact. A few sonnets, published, constitute her output. She deals chiefly in prose. But she is a poet, all the same. Not only that, but she looks like one. She has almond-shaped, gray-green eyes, set in dark lashes; long, dark, straight hair which has never been cut; and a pensive face. She is tall and slow moving. Well, when you go anywhere with Alcemène, she is either talking with the philosophers or she is in the kitchen; and, it must be remarked, more often in the kitchen. Her omelets are things to dream of, by the way. It is from observing her that I have learned of the habits of the poets, and perhaps of angels.

* * *

Now the fact that there are not many real kitchens in America is perhaps the reason why Alcemène does not visit us often. She does not call a tiled, utilitarian monstrosity a kitchen. No, the kitchens that Alcemène likes are the sort she was brought up in. Kitchens with big coal or wood stoves and long tables and paved floors and, if possible, lots of copper pots and pans. That is the sort of thing Alcemène likes. Then there must be a cook and satellites. Not efficient and businesslike satellites, but meandery ones; highly efficient in their way, but not stereotyped.

Alcemène goes down innocently; and then, when she has got her footing, she stays. She is by way of being a philologist; but, like Borrow, she is really a poet. Languages are what she deals in, but the poetry is the real thing. I doubt if she knows this. She learns Basque while she makes her omelets; she talks Swiss dialect in railroad trains with ancient peasants who have somehow got mixed into the *deuxième classe*. She grasps them eagerly when they venture in, propelled by agitated guards; she thrusts your luggage off the seat and almost pushes them into it. Then begins the slow breaking down of shyness; her eyes glow; her voice becomes more and more ductile as she twists it around the new intonations and syllables, and her tutors begin to enjoy themselves. The other passengers murmur to each other: "Comme elles sont drôles, les Anglaises, les Américaines!" When our station comes, we have to drag her out by force, still calling out some new phrase in her lovely soft voice.

* * *

So that is how I know about poets. Think of Shakespeare. I don't believe he was such a success at court; himself, I mean. But I expect he had a great time among the grooms and the "greasy Joans." Courts look so much more fascinating, if you gaze at them from the street or the gallery. I have a belief that, when you are right in them, you are too much taken up with intrigues and shoving people around to be really thrilled. In Elizabeth's time, she wisely kept all her best young men on the run; off to Virginia or the Spanish Main; or to Ireland or the Low Countries—anywhere out of the court. For her maids-in-waiting, it must have been rather like an aristocratic high school, with an extremely exacting head-mistress, who allowed no followers. Of course, there were intriguers a-plenty, no doubt, but they were either the riff-raff or else the big-timers, like the Cecils and their ilk. Then there was always Essex: being banished and being in favor, and being extremely romantic; but only at the Queen's pleasure. The poets really kept well away except at intervals. They were either in Parnassus or the kitchen, and mostly in the kitchen.

Queen Elizabeth could not go into the kitchen. She was a poet, too; but much taken up with statecraft. Just a parti-timer at poetry. But I think, when she had sent off Drake and Raleigh and Spenser, yes and Essex, too, she could sit and dream with the best of them. Dream of an empire in the west; of peace in Europe; of what, always, was best, as she thought, for her one love, her one pearl, England.

* * *

Perhaps she did go into the kitchen sometimes; maybe she found a pointed-bearded young man sitting there, listening to the cooks and the potboys, the serving men and women. Listening, listening, listening. Always underfoot, but obliging, because he had to be to get what he wanted. Tales of upstairs; tales of downstairs. To be woven later into the stuff that dreams are made on.

If Homer could have been on the walls of Troy, I think he would have scraped acquaintance with one of the watchmen and got himself up into one of the topless towers of that city, Ilium. I think he would have spent lots of his time with Hecuba's waiting-men and maids; they would have given him the details of the shields and swords of the heroes. I think also he would probably have stretched out on the ramparts a lot and surveyed the windy plain for hours on end. He was probably no end of a nuisance at the time, I mean if he had been there.

I expect Shakespeare went to court functions; he had to, I suppose, as playwright or player; he knew princes as well as paupers, but he knew the paupers best. The princes, even in Elizabeth's day, had too much mask on for him to see through. Only their waiting-men could tell him what Philip of Spain looked like, when he came to woo and went away empty. Or did Philip ever get there? Was all his wooing done by deputy? I forget, and it doesn't matter much. What did matter were the kitchens and their entourage. It is there the poets really get the material for their dreams.

EUTERPE

Holding Guard

The Christian Science Sentinel is as a watcher, alert to changing conditions and arousing readers to the immediate opportunities for destroying evil and bringing out good. Each week it carries to the world timely information regarding the Christian Science movement together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing, and articles and editorials, Sunday School Notes, and other features.

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Nazis Tighten Grip on Vital Spots in Italy

Position is regarded as still precarious with invaders worrying about communications line.

By Paul Cremona
A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—Although a week has passed since the Badoglio Government's surrender, the position of the Germans in the part of Italy which they occupy or control remains precarious.

According to informed Swiss reports reaching London, the Germans, nervous about the lines of communication which support their armies in the south, have been concerned chiefly with disarming Italian troops. Unable to occupy the whole area of so-called continental Italy, they have concentrated on establishing themselves strongly at a few points. They are reported, for instance, to have turned Bologna, a main communications center, into a veritable fortress. On the other hand, most Italian centers, including Milan, are said to be only lightly held, in some cases only a few hundred very young Germans form the garrison.

Piedmont as a whole is largely still free of German control. In view of the mountainous nature of the country and the impossibility of crushing revolt by armored formations, it is understandable that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel prefers at present to economize his forces.

Main Defense Lines

Latest reports tell of two main defense lines which the Germans are constructing with the aid of the Todt Organization. The northern line runs from the French Alps to Novara, Pavia, Cremona, Mantua, and Venice. The southern line runs from Genoa to La Spezia, Bologna and Ravenna. Central Italy, from Bologna to Rome, remains almost entirely free of Germans and in this large area many opportunities for hampering the Nazi war effort doubtless will present themselves to the Italians.

Politically, the German decision to set up Mussolini as a Republican Fascist leader is likely to have an opposite effect from that intended. All German efforts hitherto have been directed at splitting the newfound unity between people of the opposition parties and the Badoglio Government. This open espousal by the Germans of the anti-monarchist cause will alienate both the Army officers whom Hitler had hoped to win over by playing on their sense of honor in his treatment of Italy's capitulation and the carabinieri—backbone of Italian discipline—who are loyal to the King and are urgently needed to keep order. The return of Mussolini as a Republican and as a Quisling thus will serve to cement the unity of these classes with the workers and peasants.

The situation at Turin is worth noting. This town is both the cradle of the House of Savoy and the center of industrial Italy from which strike movements spread throughout the north last March. In Piedmont today, according to latest reports, it is dangerous to appear in public as a Fascist and the press continues to pursue an independent line.

Other Examples

Milan also provides further examples of national and class solidarity in the face of the Germans. In answer to German attacks on Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Milanese comment is: "Berlin accuses Marshal Badoglio of treachery. The same accusation has been made against other personalities including the King of Norway, the Queen of the Netherlands, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and all European patriots. Marshal Badoglio is accused of treachery because he refused to obey Berlin's commands.

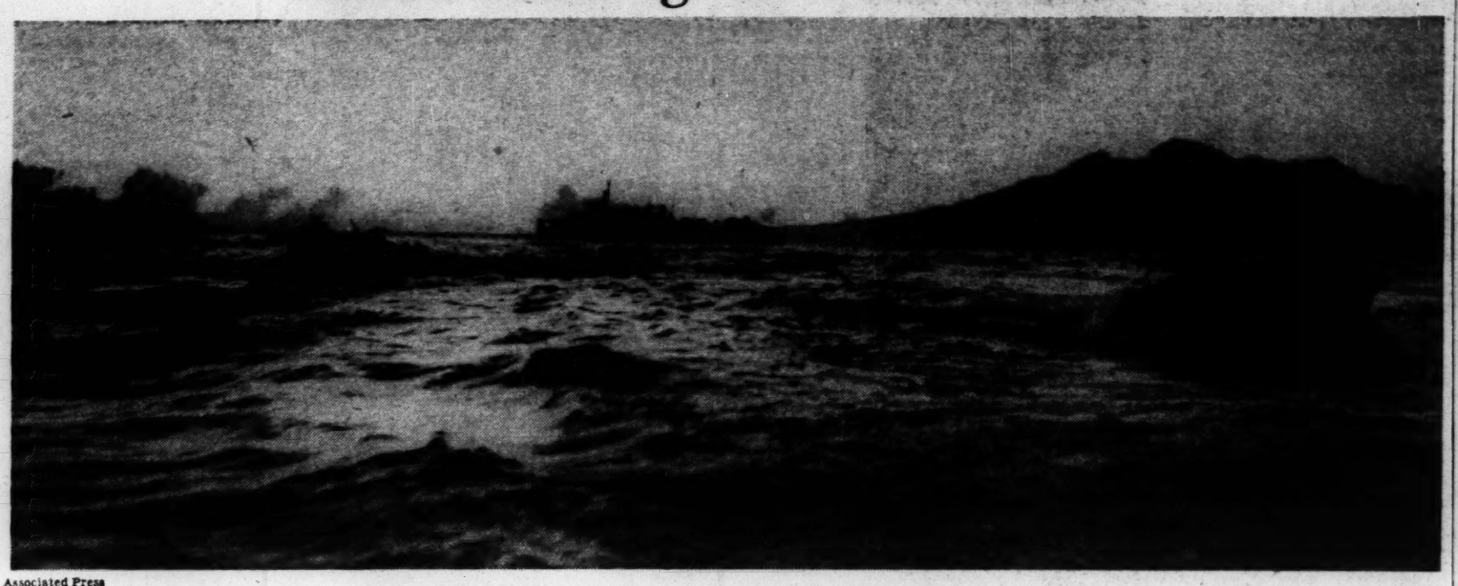
"Mussolini," adds the free Italian press which now has been driven underground once more, "is the real traitor who started war against the will of the Italian people. Germany has betrayed Italian soldiers on all fronts from Russia to Africa."

In Rome, after the arrest by German occupying troops of members of the Badoglio Government who had remained there, Gen. Calvi di Bergolo, commander of the open city of Rome, who incidentally is King Victor Emanuel's son-in-law, has issued a proclamation. It announced the appointment of 14 commissioners with the task of performing the administrative work in behalf of the absent ministers.

It is particularly noteworthy that two of them—Augusto Rosso, who was Italian Ambassador in Washington in 1932, and Amedeo Tosti, who is in charge of the Ministry of Popular Culture—were appointed to high posts by Marshal Badoglio. It also should be pointed out that when Ernesto Santoro was appointed Commissioner for Industry and Commerce, use of the Fascist term "corporations" was not revived.

By his prompt appointment of the commissioners, General Calvi appears anxious to avoid a gap in the administrative succession in order to prevent the Germans from saying that the executive branch is not functioning and to extend to Rome the authority invested by Hitler in Mussolini. The whole move indicates General Calvi's determination to preserve with dignity as much independence as possible under the present difficult circumstances of German military encirclement.

Allied Landing on Vella Lavella



Associated Press

Barges Head Shoreward as U. S. Auxiliary Transports Stand By

American auxiliary transports silhouetted by the early-morning sun stand off Vella Lavella as landing barges head shoreward with troops which took the island on Aug 15 without opposition from the Japanese.

Eight Indicted In Detroit On Spy Charges

DETROIT, Sept. 17 (AP)—Four women and four men accused of acting as spies for Nazi Germany were indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy under the Wartime Espionage Act which carries a possible capital penalty.

Six of those indicted have been detained since Aug. 24, when two men and two women were arrested on warrants, and two other women were held as dangerous enemy aliens. Two other men were arrested early today.

Sixteen persons, including residents of Budapest, Hungary, Stockholm, and Lisbon, Portugal, were named in the indictment returned today as coconspirators but not as defendants.

United States Attorney John C. Lehr said the indictment accused the eight of conspiring to "communicate, deliver, and transmit to the German Reich and to its various representatives photographs, blueprints, sketches, documents, and information generally relating to the national defense of the United States with intent to injure this country and to the advantage of the Nazi Government."

The defendants, Mr. Lehr said, are charged with attempting to collect and communicate information of fortification and defense measures and "information with respect to the movements, numbers, descriptions, condition, and disposition of the armed forces as well as to ships, aircraft, and war materials of the United States."

The eight indicted are: Miss Grace Buchanan-Dineen, self-styled "countess" named by Federal authorities as head of the group; Carl John Wilhelm Leonhardt, Detroit, naturalized citizen described as a founder of a branch of the Nazi Party here in 1933; Mrs. Emma Elise Leonhardt, his wife; Mrs. Theresa Behrens, Detroit; Mrs. Marianne von Moltke, wife of Heinrich A. von Moltke, who was deposed as a German instructor at Wayne University after she was detained as a dangerous alien; Dr. Fred William Thomas, Detroit obstetrician; Walter Joseph Abt, Romeo, Mich., research engineer and tool designer in a Detroit war plant, and Bertrand Stuart Hoffman, former merchant seaman, arrested Aug. 24 in New York.

Press 'Cook-Tours' Salerno Battle

By Daniel De Luce
Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Sept. 15. Delayed. (AP)—British and American war correspondents with the British Eighth Army made the first contact with the American Fifth Army in Italy today.

I drove through 100 miles of No Man's Land—playing hide and seek with German scouts—and into the dusty flak-roofed Plain of Salerno to help establish the initial contact.

The trip was a bit of tourism spiced with the danger of ambush and mines, and completed to the accompaniment of a roaring barrage from doughboy gunners on the ship-jammed hem of the Mediterranean as they drove off a typical noontime enemy bombing raid.

Flanks of the two armies were technically linked by a strange, dust-stained convoy of one jeep, one truck and two staff cars from the Eighth Army in which rode eight British correspondents and this American reporter.

With us were two British captains as conducting officers, and although they carried arms, none in the party fired a shot in anger on the whole trip in spite of the fact that we skirted within 10 miles of the German troops' outposts.

Fancy Meeting You Here!

Approximately 100 miles behind us on the mountain bordered Italian west coast the bulk of the Eighth Army is advancing as rapidly as its lengthening supply line from the Messina Strait will allow. We saw our last Eighth Army reconnaissance today.

A green colored half-track with a vicious 50-caliber machine-gun pointing squarely at us blocked the high mountain road some miles south of Salerno.

A surprised youth in a tank corps crash helmet leaned down from his vehicle just to make sure his eyes weren't deceiving him.

"Another foot and I would have given pou a burst," grinned Private John Dowling of Jersey City, N. J.

"Where you from?" asked Private Frank Pennington of Kansas City, Mo.

"Eighth Army."

"Boy, we're sure glad to see you instead of another Jerry," chuckled Serg. Raymond O. Nichols of Jefferson, Texas. The driver of the half-track was Corp. Milton B. Moore of Dallas, Texas.

The half-track came from an engineering battalion of an American Division now fighting well inland from the Salerno beachhead and their task was to blow up bridges on the road along which the Germans might try to stage a surprise armored attack.

Save a Few for "Monty"

"Guess we ought to save a few for the Eighth Army," said Lieut. Francis Runnfeldt of Winnetka, Ill. "We didn't know they were so close."

Our trip ahead of the British Tommies, with whom he crossed the Messina Straits Sept. 3 from Sicily, nearly—but not quite—got us to Naples.

The first Italian town I entered with the invasion forces was Regio, and a signpost there said Naples was 574 kilometers (418 miles) away.

Now I've only about 50 miles to go. The Fifth and Eighth Armies together will make it all right.

It was a fantastic drive. For more than 100 miles we rode along the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea, which is prettier than a picture postcard. We drove over mountains crowned by medieval villages and monasteries, all the time on the watch for the enemy, but seeing none. We reaped scores of hysterical welcomes from settlements along the route.

Proud, smartly uniformed carabiniere and patient railway employees helped us at very point, warning us of the last reported location of German units. Many detachments of the Italian Army were faithfully guarding railway tunnels, bridges and stations against possible German sabotage.

Left Way Conveniently Open

For 100 miles the only demolitions we discovered were an ammunition dump and a railway bridge the Germans had blown up. Elsewhere they had left the way open for the Eighth Army to advance unmolested along the coast.

The desperate German rearguard, with the Eighth Army in the South, the Fifth Army in the North, and a third Allied force on the heel of the Peninsula around Taranto and Brindisi, had been withdrawing for nearly a week, pulling back into the central mountain ranges and there planting mines and wrecking communications.

The magnificently engineered highway built on the face of sheer cliffs gave us a view of the cobalt sea and the mountains terraced with vineyards and olive groves unmarked by war.

It seemed a road of peace, and for the Italian soldier trudging on aching feet with a little bundle of clothing slung over his shoulder it was veritably "the road back."

Mussolini Whited Out

Once Mussolini plastered the bridges and cliffs and the walls of the towns of this Italian wonderland with his utterances in black painted letters five feet high. White paint now hides his mistaken boasts and prophecies of an empire.

As we passed one little hut an aged woman in a shabby black dress ran toward us crying "Viva pace" ("Long live peace!").

We've heard that often since the invasion began, but what made the incident different was the fact the woman brought us a two-pound loaf of freshly baked bread. Knowing the wheat scarcity among the population, we politely refused. She was weeping as we passed on.

The Italians warned us against following the main road inland because of German outposts at Laurito and another town we had to go through. So with native guides we weaved along the side roads, sprinting once for cover when we heard what the Italians said was a German tank rumbling toward a crossroad.

At Vallo Della Lucania we found an American airman, Lieut. Stanley Stuber of Glendale, Calif., in a hospital practically recovered from injuries suffered when his Lightning was shot down by a Messerschmitt Sept. 10. He had been cared for tenderly by the Italians and had escaped capture by the Germans, who had been through the town only four hours before we arrived.

Pretty, Pretty Little Gun

Maybe the muzzle of a 50-caliber machine gun isn't a pleasant sight every day in the week, but it was to us this morning, and when we climbed out to talk with the doughboys in the half-track we could have patted the steel sides of the vehicle with affection.

The Eighth Army in this campaign hasn't fought any big battles, but on the Salerno Plain we found ourselves in the middle of a real show. Offshore, the gray shapes of warships, freighters, transports and landing craft dotted the misty waters. Inland, the pall of dust hung thickly and guns thundered hotly and often.

I arrived at Fifth Army headquarters almost simultaneously with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Ground Forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was making his first visit to the battle scene.

He asked to see who had arrived so unexpectedly from the Eighth Army, and the Reuters correspondent and myself were received by him.

"It was quite a trip," he said.

"Not half so tough as getting out of Burma with you, sir," I replied.

Berlin Says British Unit Near Salerno

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 17

The Berlin Radio reported today that one of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army motorized divisions had been landed near Salerno Wednesday night to reinforce the American Fifth Army.

The German report was not confirmed by any other source, but official announcements from Allied Headquarters in North Africa have repeatedly mentioned that reinforcements are being poured into the bridgehead.

'Pilgrims' Fete Mexico's Independence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Sept. 17—The 133d anniversary of Mexican independence was observed here in ceremonies at Carnegie Hall and by The Mexican Pilgrims, a group of Americans who were long residents of the Republic, and their friends, at a dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel last night. The Carnegie Hall meeting was addressed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Dr. Raphael de la Colina, Mexican Minister in Washington, and Dr. Ricardo G. Hill, Mexican Consul-General in New York City.

A feature of the meeting was a musical program by the Tipica orchestra, Mexico's noted string-percussion band, under the direction of Pablo Marin Hernandez. The orchestra came to New York especially for this occasion through the courtesy of Avila Camacho, President of Mexico. The ceremonies were radiocast by the Mutual network.

Mr. Ickes, in his tribute to Mexico, stressed that its belief in the solidarity of the American nations was "but one step removed from her faith in a world-wide system of international co-operation."

"More than a year before the 'stab at Pearl Harbor,'" he continued, "Mexico canceled a lucrative 247,000-acre concession to the Japanese and declined a Japanese order for Mexican scrap iron before the United States stopped the export of scrap iron to Japan. Mexico also stopped the shipment of mercury to Japan, has agreed with the United States to a joint use of each other's air bases and has asked the help of this country to develop her petroleum resources."

Mr. Ickes said that through the establishment of the Inter-American Indian Institute, Mexico placed itself in the front of all forward-looking nations, adding that the Institute had already become "an important channel of communication among the sister republics of the Americas."

Dr. de la Colina reviewed Mexico's long struggle for freedom and declared that freedom from fear, as called for in the Atlantic Charter, "cannot long prevail anywhere on the globe if there is not an effective international organization to prevent powerful and selfish nations from abusing their strength at the expense of weaker and more peaceful states." He characterized freedom from want and fear as "the keystone of the majestic arts of inter-American solidarity."

"Mexico's belief in the solidarity of the American nations is but on step removed from its faith in a world-wide system of co-operation," he declared. "The cause of freedom under modern conditions cannot be advanced through isolation."

Dr. Hill stressed the strong faith the Mexican people had in the Americas and said they foresee a future for themselves and for the inhabitants of this continent "deriving from this established truth: that we share a common destiny."

The Pilgrims' dinner featured an address by Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, who spoke on "Mexican-American Economic Relations Today and Tomorrow."

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor stressed that the observances of the natal day of Mexican independence had a twofold implication—the "recognition of interdependence as well as independence." This interdependence, he said, was emphasized by President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho in their recent meeting in Monterey and later by the President in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Japanese Pave the Way For Elections in Java

'Democracy' falls considerably short of home-rule instituted under the Dutch—Japan's haste to win Javanese support is seen directly related to increased Allied threat to Tokyo's Indies empire.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Japan is preparing for local elections in Java designed to give a modicum of self-government to its East Indian wards, but this "democracy" falls considerably short of the home-rule instituted under the Dutch, The Netherlands Information Bureau declared here today.

The new Japanese haste to win Javanese support is believed directly related to the increased Allied threat to Tokyo's East Indies empire, underlined by the stepped-up air raids which the American-Australian forces have recently unleashed. Over 100 bombing missions into Dutch Indies territory have been carried out in the past 10 weeks, some of them long-range attacks on Java, Borneo, and Celebes.

The Japanese Radio in Batavia announced this week that election of the regional and central council set up by the Japanese in Java will take place on Sept. 25 and 26. Plans for a Japanese-sponsored "public opinion poll" of Indonesians were revealed at the same time, The Netherlands Information Bureau discloses.

Thus the Japanese are moving rapidly to put into effect the plan for "increased participation by the native peoples in the military administration of Java," details of which were announced last week.

The new Japanese plan calls for central and regional councils of Indonesians, after the Dutch model. But the Ethiopian-in-the-woodpile emerges in the statement of purpose accompanying the Tokyo announcement, to wit: "Collaboration between native Javanese and the military administration will be further perfected. . . . The newly-created councils will serve as liaison - co-operative organs of the smooth execution of the Japanese administration in Java." The native councils, in short, will "co-operate" chiefly by following the Japanese line of policy.

The Japanese proposal actually promises far less in the way of self-government than the Indonesians had before the invasion of Java. Specifically, under the new plan, 23 out of 43 members in the "central council" will be appointed by the commander of the Japanese forces in Java. Under the former Netherlands regime, 38 of the 60 members of the Volksraad or people's council were elected, while 22 were appointed by the Dutch Indies Government.

The Japanese furthermore frankly say that the new councils are to be limited in their function to "advising" the Japanese military administration, whereas the Volksraad had full legislative powers on internal affairs after 1927, subject to the veto power of the Governor-General which was exercised on only a few occasions.

The Japanese plan is limited to Java, whereas the people's council included representatives of the outlying Indies Islands as well. This confirms the view that Japan intends to maintain direct and exclusive control over the less thickly populated islands of the Indies. Sumatra remains under the same Japanese military administration as Malaya, while Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and New Guinea are under a Japanese naval administration.

Japanese is to be the official language of the projected central council, with Malay as the auxiliary language. The Japanese program, in its actual promulgation, stands in sharp contrast to the recent statement of a Japanese official who had just completed an inspection tour of Celebes and who said:

"No matter what happens, we cannot afford to disappoint the native peoples."

Nazi-Backed Croatian Puppet Fattens on Italian Distress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A free Yugoslavia radio station has been sending dispatches to Press Wireless, Inc., of New York, it was disclosed yesterday with the filing of tariff schedules with the Federal Communications Commission.

After filing of the schedules, the State Department confirmed that the Yugoslav station is operated by forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch. The Yugoslav Embassy said General Mikhailovitch has been sending direct messages to Washington for about 10 days now.

By Martin Ebon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Croatia's puppet Premier, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, is using the present situation in Northern Italy to extend the frontier of his country into the northeastern part of Italy.

German-sponsored negotiations are now under way in Zagreb and are expected to add new territory to Croatia. The districts in question are inhabited by about 700,000 South Slavs, forming a considerable part of the total population.

Dr. Pavelitch is obviously trying to bolster his position inside Croatia by gaining these territories which are being claimed by Yugoslavs throughout the world. Recently, the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile went on record, emphasizing its unanimity in claiming Yugoslav's right to the regions in question.

With Italian troops in the Balkans now useless to the Germans, the Nazis have to rely more and more on satellite divisions. Dr. Pavelitch's Fascist Ustachi storm troopers have, in the past, been very useful to the Germans. Yugoslavia, Europe's foremost guerrilla hotbed, has needed constant military control, frequently leading to skirmishes.

How He Has Helped Nazis

Dr. Pavelitch's Ustachi have done the Germans a great service in battling guerrilla troops led by Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Yugoslav Minister of War, and Josip Broz, who is leading the Peoples Army of Liberation, better known as Partisans, under the nom de guerre of "Tito."

One of the first organizers of the Ustachi Movement, M. Stolz, Minister of War in the Pavelitch Cabinet, passed on a few days ago, after having played a leading part in planning Ustachi strategy.

The Ustachi are Dr. Pavelitch's trump card in his negotiations regarding the claimed territory. Germany's need for satellite divisions to take the place of Italian garrisons in pressing. On the other hand, it will take time to mobilize new Bulgarian troops for the policing of Yugoslavia, even though the new Cabinet in Sofia is likely to yield to German demands in this direction.

Hungary, also, cannot be expected to send troops into unruly Yugoslavia. The Horthy Government, noting Allied progress in Italy and Russia's recapture of more and more territory, is more careful than ever to keep its troops at home.

There is every indication that Hungary would have made peace with the United Nations several month ago if it did not fear the wrath of the Germans, who are geographically closer and more dangerous than the Allies. After the disastrous battle at Voronezh, which cost the Hungarians between 60,000 and 80,000 troops, no Hungarian Government is likely to sacrifice further lives for a dubious cause.

Rumania is even less likely to yield any great number of occupation troops, having lost much of her fighting force in Russia, while gaining nothing—not even doubtful territories, as did Hungary.

Dr. Pavelitch, then, will be expected to mobilize an even greater number of troops than before in order to satisfy German demands, made more tasty by territorial acquisitions.

This trend is illustrated by a call from the Croat Ministry of War for the registration of new classes for military service. The coastal population of Dalmatia, as well as Slovenes now living in the puppet state of Croatia, if born between 1908 and 1925, are subject to military duty.

Dalmatians Now Liable

Previously, Dalmations in districts occupied by Italy were exempted from service in the Croat Army. The new decree annuls this provision.

Dr. Pavelitch will be required to hasten mobilization. It has already become obvious that the confusion created by German attempts to disarm Italian garrisons is being used by the various guerrilla forces. New and intensified guerrilla warfare has been reported.

A new Yugoslav radio station has just been heard in this country which broadcasts announcements and communiqués of General Mikhailovitch's general staff and claims that attacks on German industrial and military installations, as well as on rail communications, are endangering troop movements and the output of strategic materials.

Yugoslav guerrillas also claim to have shot down a Junkers-88 transporting German soldiers into Italy. Guerrillas are said to have gained possession of stores of Italian arms and ammunition in various parts of Yugoslavia previously garrisoned by Italian troops. These materials are now being used against the Germans.

General Mikhailovitch has issued an appeal to the Italians, not to surrender to the Germans, to keep their arms and to join the guerrillas.

News from the People's Army of Liberation speaks of violent battles in East Bosnia. According to the Partisans "Free Yugoslavia" station, the title "People's Hero" has been conferred posthumously on Sava Kovacic, Commander of the Fifth Herezegovinian Brigade. Kovacic was killed last June while leading his men in an attack on enemy fortifications.

In the East Bosnia campaign, a guerrilla detachment freed 80 conscript prisoners and captured material near the town of Tuzla. The Second Division captured the town of Foca and the villages of Ustikholin and Brod. The Sarajevo-Vishegrad railroad was sabotaged near the township of Renovica.

Bricker Urges Foreign Policy To Protect National Identity

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—This country's foreign policy should be based upon the necessity for preservation of our national identity and freedom of action, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio declared here today in observance of Constitution Day.

The Ohio Executive, in an address over a national radio hookup and before the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, also urged caution in the final drafting of peace treaties at the war's end.

"No man is wise enough now to state with exactitude what this nation's obligations to others may be at the conclusion of the war, or how they may best be carried out," he said.

"Our foreign policy should be based upon the absolute necessity for the preservation of our identity as a nation and on our traditional freedom of action at all times."

Mr. Bricker recommended that this country's peace negotiations be conducted by a bi-partisan delegation representing various departments of government and sectional life.

"Never again," he said, "should our peace negotiations be directed by those from only one political party, from any one department of government or any one section of our national life.

"We do not want a one-man or a one-party peace. If we believe in collaboration among the nations we must put it in practice among Americans."

This country's position in the creation of world stability should be made known "beyond the shadow of a doubt" lest distrust and hatred arise from encouraging hopes or making promises that cannot be fulfilled, he said, adding:

"If we do not know our own minds, we shall exhibit before the world a picture of vacillation and opportunism. Double talk and double dealing are not in the great tradition of American diplomacy."

No Political Aims, Declares Jeffers

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17 (AP)—William Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and who resigned last week as Rubber Administrator, returned to his home town of Omaha Sept. 14—a year to the day he left at President Roosevelt's request to direct the nation's rubber program.

To reporters and civic leaders who greeted him he said, "I had a job to do, and I got it done."

Told that Senator Hugh A. Butler, (R) of Nebraska, had suggested in a speech here last week that the railroad executive would make a good candidate for President of the United States, Mr. Jeffers replied firmly:

"I have no political ambitions."

Mr. Jeffers said he felt the job outlined in the Baruch report had been completed as far as the rubber program was concerned, and that he believed it was his duty to return to his post with the railroad.

Col. Bradley Dewey, Mr. Jeffers' successor as Rubber Administrator, "is a man of outstanding ability and will finish the job," Mr. Jeffers declared.

Ontario Farm Committee Has Government Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Full co-operation and support from the Government of the Province has been promised to a committee of Ontario agriculturists who are to conduct a survey into the farm situation in the Province, and report back to the Government. This committee, chosen by a gathering of farm organizations at the Ontario Agricultural Conference called by Premier George Drew here recently, will have power to conduct a full inquiry, collect evidence and obtain expert information on farm problems. The conference thus laid the foundation for definite and positive action.

Mr. Drew, in announcing that third, fourth and fifth form high school students would be given an extra two weeks' holiday in order that they might assist in harvesting crops, appealed to all puplis to volunteer for farm work during this period. The extra two weeks' vacation was not, he explained, to be regarded as a holiday for the pupils. He hoped they would recognize it as an opportunity to perform a duty.

Various suggestions sent to the committee for consideration included that to ask the Federal Government to declare agriculture an essential industry; that the committee should give consideration to obtaining greater security for farmers and stabilization of farm prices; should seek a price floor; consider some form of allocation of farm machinery, community pooling of farm machinery and industry; farm credit; health insurance; supply of hydro to all farms, and rural education.

Johnson Asks to Quit Small-War-Plant Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Robert W. Johnson, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, has written Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board asking to be relieved of that job and the WPB Vice-Chairmanship which he holds, it was learned Sept. 16.

WPB sources said Mr. Nelson was trying to persuade Mr. Johnson to stay on the job.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	3	11	10⅞	11	
Air & Struct 3g †	20	49	49	49	
Acme Steel (3)	4	57	56¾	57	+¼
Air Reduction 1a	31	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	34	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	58	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	14	28⅞	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	48	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	4	43⅜	42⅞	43¼	+1
Alleg Ludl $ 1.05g	17	47	46½	47	+ ⅜
Allen Indust (.40a)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Ar Chem & Dye (b)	2	150½	150	150½	+1¾
Allied Kid (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 4g§	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	76	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	31	58¼	57¾	58⅛	+ ½
Alpha P Chem 3½g	6	22¼	21¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Amal Leather pf 2k	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	3	62¼	61½	61½	— ¾
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	33	32½	33	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½a	6	19	18⅝	19	+ ¾
Am Bk Note .55g	2	16½	16	16½	+ ¾
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	57	57	57	
Am Beach (¾ae)	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	20	133	133	133	+1⅜
Am Cable & Rad	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	68	67	68	+1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	37⅜	36⅛	37¼	+1
Am C&F pf 12½g	6	71¼	70⅞	71	+ ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Am Ch&C pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	+1
Am Chicle (4a) †	60	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ¼
Am Cryst Sug 3½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Cryst S pf 6 †	10	100	100	100	
Am Distilleries	5	26	25⅝	26	
Am Export L 1½g	9	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Am & FPS&pf 2.85k	7	70	66	70	+4
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	14	78¾	75½	77¾	+3⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	120	21¾	19⅞	20½	+1
Am-Haw SS 2½g	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	4	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
Am Ice	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
Am Ice pf (3½e)	3	66	66	66	+ ¼
Am Internat 4ae	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .45a	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Am Inv I pf 2½ †	20	44	44	44	— ⅜
Am Locomotive	85	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 7 new	5	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅜
Am M&Fdy .60g	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am Metal (1)	4	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	121	121	121	—1½
Am News 1.80 †	40	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Am Pow & Light	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	18	43¾	43⅛	43¾	+ ⅝
Am P & Lt $5 pf	20	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	21	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	7	15	14⅝	14	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	410	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
Am Safety Raz 3½g	6	14	13⅜	14	+ ¾
Am Seating ½g	4	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g †	30	28½	8½	28½	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	17	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
Am Stores (1)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Stove .90g	3	17⅜	17	17	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	2	28½	28	28½	+1¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	155⅞	155⅜	155⅝	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	60⅝	60	60¾	+ ⅝
Am Tob pf (6) †	20	145½	145¼	145½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	13	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
Am Viscose 1½g	16	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+ ¾
Am Water Works	24	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
Am Wool pf (4k)	5	73¾	73	73½	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	18	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	45¾	43¾5	45¾	+ ¾
Armour III	50	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	2	72⅞	72½	72⅞	+ ⅞
Armour III pf †	60	83	82	83	+1
Armstrong Ck ¾g	10	39½	39	39	
Arnold Const (½)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	25	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6 †	10	95½	95½	95½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	36	61¾	60⅝	61¾	+1⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	15	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅞
Atl G & W I (3e)	7	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	9	26⅜	25⅞	26¾	+ ½
Atlas Corp (½g)	34	12⅞	11¼	12	+ ¾
Atlas Pow 2½g †	70	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅜
Austin Nichols	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	40	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	32	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	18	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	7	10½	9⅞	10½	+1
Bang&A pf 6¼k †	320	52½	51½	52½	
Barber Asphalt	9	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
Barker Bros (1¼g)	1	13¾	12¾	13¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 3g	9	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅜
Beech Aire 1e	2	11¼	11	11¼	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½g	9	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90g	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
Beth Steel 4½g	9	59	58¼	59	+ ⅝
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	+ ½
Bigelow-San 1½g	4	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¾
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	19	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
Bloomingd ⅝g †	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Blumenthal pf 7 †	20	98	98	98	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Bond Strs 1.30g	8	32½	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅞
Borden Co (.90g)	4	29⅛	29	29	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	35½	35¼	35½	+ ½
Brewing Corp (2)	5	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅞
Bridgeport Br ¾g	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	7	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	
Bristol-My 1.40g	1	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ¼40	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Brunswick-B ¾g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Budd Mfg	6	2⅛	2⅛	2	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	30	103	102	102	—2¾
Budd M $5pf 5 †	360	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅜
Budd Wheel (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Buffalo Fr 1.35g	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Bullard Co 1½g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+1¼
Bur Add Mach .60	11	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ¼
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Butler Bros (.45g)	7	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼ae	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Byers AM pf 7 †	50	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	3	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	8	7	7	7	
Campbell Wy (¾ag)	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	7	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3 †	50	33	33	33	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	30	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1¼
Caro C & O (5) †	210	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	+ ⅜
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	10	120	118	119	+1⅝
Caterpill Tractor 2	5	48¾	48	48½	
Celanese Corp1¼g	4	37	36⅛	37	+1½
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	60	104½	103½	103½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	360	126⅞	125¾	125¾	
Celotex Corp (¾)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	140	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	19	19¼	19	19	— ½
Cent Foundry .10g	14	2⅜	2½	2½	
Cent RR NJ	13	12	11	12	+1½
Century Rib pf 7 †	20	114½	113	114½	+3½
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	38⅝	37	38⅝	+1⅝
Certain-teed Prod	10	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
Cert-teed 6 pf	1690	60¾	58¾	60	+1½
Chain Belt ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&F ¾g	2	20	20	20	
Checker Cab	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	38	48¾	47½	47½	— ½
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Chi & E Ill	28	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.59g	15	13¾	13½	13½	
Chi Grt West	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	6	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	*2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi P T cv pf 3	*1	38	38	38	— ¼
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	27	83½	82½	83½	+1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
City Stores	7	7¾	7½	7½	
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	114½	114½	114½	+1½
Clev Graph Br1½g	5	37¼	37	37¼	+1½
Climax Mol 1.20a	27	41¾	40½	41¾	+ ¾
Cluett Peab 1½g	5	37½	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	11	23½	23¼	23½	
Col-P-P pf4¼k †	10	107	107	107	— ¾
Collins & Alk	2	27	26¼	27	+ ¾

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 534,217
1943 vol. to date 218,057,974
1942 vol. to date 71,520,030

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Co & South †	180	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
Co & So 1pf †	310	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	3	16¼	16½	16½	
Colum G & E	227	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	75½	75	75	+1
Colum Carbon (4)	3	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅜
Coms Credit (3)	9	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	21	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ½
Coml Solvents .30g	27	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	17	1⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ½
Com&S pf 3¾k	8	67	66¾	67	+ ½
Commtth Ed 1.05g	34	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22½	22½	22½	
Consol Cigar 1½a	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
Con C pr pf cl6k½	20	106½	106	106½	
Cons Coppermn .10g	6	4½	4½	4½	
Cons Edison 1.40	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	104⅞	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	51	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	15	16¾	15⅞	16¾	+1
Cons Laundries	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Consol RR Cuba pf	18	13⅞	13½	13⅜	— ½
Cons Vultee (1g)	19	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	5	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ½
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	40	40	40	+1½
Consm P pf 4½ †	40	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
Container Corp ¾g	6	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
Cont Baking ½e	3	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .65g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	8	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅞
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	18	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	14	34	33⅞	34	— ⅛
Cont Steel (¾ag)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †100		45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	13	60⅜	60	60¼	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	7	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	107¾	107	107⅞	+1⅜
Crosley Corp 1½g	3	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
Crown Cork&S 1¼g	11	29	27¾	29	+1¾
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 †100		98½	98½	98½	— ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	5	52⅞	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	75⅝	75½	75⅝	
Cuba RR pf †110		22	21½	22	+ ⅜
Cudahy Packing	5	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23½	+1⅛
Curtis Publishing	95	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Pub pf †190		83½	80¾	83½	+2¾
Curt P pf pf 3k	11	43¼	42¼	43¼	+1¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	46	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½g	9	19⅛	18½	19	+ ½
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	5	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	14	15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	23	22½	23	+1
Deere & Co 2g	8	40	39¾	40	+ ⅝
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	
Del & Hudson	20	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Del Lack & West	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Det Edison .90g	23	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	10	30	30	30	+ ½
Diam Match 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	
Diam Match pf1½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Diam T Motor ¾g	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	150	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C 1½g	7	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
Dome Mines h1.60	8	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5e	4	59⅞	59¾	59¾	
Dow Chem (3)	1	138	138	138	+3
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	31½	31⅛	31⅜	
Dunhill Int	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
du Pont deN 3g	8	146½	145½	146½	+ ½
Eastern Air L	18	39¾	38¾	39	—1
Eastern Roll Mill	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Eastman Kodak 5	6	158½	158	158½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3) †	1	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .06e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	10	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
Elec Boat (½g)	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	4	5	5	5	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	71½	71½	71½	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	5	75¼	74½	75¼	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	3	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+ ⅞
El Pase N G 2.40	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Endicott-J pf 5 †	20	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1
Eng Pub Service	77	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	100	84	83¾	84	+ ½
Eng PS$5½pf5½†	20	86½	86	86½	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	10	91	91	91	
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	6	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½g	70	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅝
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Evans Products	3	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	6	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Fed Lt&Tract 1g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅞
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	3	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15½	+ ⅜
Fed D Strs 1.40a	12	25	24⅞	25	
Fed D S pf 4¼k †100		95½	95½	95½	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¼g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firest T&R 1½g	9	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	2	38	38	38	+ ⅜
Flintkote pf4½ †	20	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾
Follansbee Stl	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
FollansbeeStl pf †	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅞
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
Food Mach (1.40g)	5	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Foster Wheeler	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¾	+ ½
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	8	45	44¾	45	+ ¾
Gen Baking .45g	8	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Cable	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Gen Cb pf 5¼k †	30	83½	82¾	83½	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	4	26½	26½	26½	
Gen Elec (1.40)	38	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.20g	1417	41	40¾	41	
Gen Fds pf4½ †	30	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ½
Gen G & El A	13	17⅛	13¼	13¼	
Gen Mills (4)	20	109½	109½	109½	+1½
Gen Motors 1½g	76	53	52	53	+1
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	129½	129	129½	+ ½
Gen Out Advert	3	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Out Ad A	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	3	20	19¾	19¾	
Gen Pub Service	2	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¾
Gen Real&Util	64	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Gen Real&Util pf	6	59	56	59	+4
Gen Refract .90g	21	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅞
Gen Shoe ¾ag	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k †	320	83⅞	82	83⅞	+2¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23	23	23	
Gen Time Inst	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1
Gen T & Rub ½g	5	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ¾
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	71	71	71	+1
Gimbel Bros .30g	30	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gobel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6 †	180	85½	84½	85	
Goodrich B F 1g	24	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ⅞
Goodrich pf (5)	5	100	99½	100	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	37	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	4	107¾	107½	107¾	
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7 †	10	95	95	95	+1
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Grand Union	1	14½	14½	14½	
Granite C S 1.75ag	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	35¼	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	20	27¼	27¼	27¾	+ ½
Gt West S pf 7 †	50	148	148	148	+1¾
Green (H L) (2a)	8	49¼	48½	49	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)*	13	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+ ¼
Grum Air En 1g	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	— ½
Guantan Sug pf †	20	140	140	140	+6½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	9	8½	9	+ ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday 50.4 Prev. day 50.1
Month ago 50.3 Year ago 36.9
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1	54	50⅝	49⅝	49¾	+ ⅜
H					
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Harb-Walker ¾ag	7	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	20	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Hercules Motors 1	*2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½g	2	79	78¾	79	+1¼
Hollander & Son 1g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Homestake Mining	3	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅝
Hous-Harsh A 2½	*1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Hous-Harsh B ½a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
Household pf 5 †	100	111	110	110	—2
Houston L&P 3.60	*1	61	61	61	+ ½
Houston Oil	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5	6
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co	26⅞	28⅝
American Manufacturing	34¼	37¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅜
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47	50¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅝	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20⅞	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6¾	8½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12⅞	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	49	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅛	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34½	37¼
Brown Co	1.70	2.05
Brown Co pf	30¾	33¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
*Chapman Valve Manufac	31½	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16¾
Coos Bay Lumber Co	39¼	42¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¾	31
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22½	24½
Draper Corporation	73¼	76¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅞	17¾
Eastern Corporation	5⅞	7¼
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45¼
Fruit of the Loom	23½	25¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅛	15⅝
*General Machinery	20½	22¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¾
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	13⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	37	40
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91¼	95½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33½
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	35½
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	52⅞	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅛	17⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅝	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅝	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅞	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	32¾
Intrenational Machine Tool	6¼	7¼
Keith George F Co	44½	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅞	19⅜
*Landers Frary & Clark	35⅜	37⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¾	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¾	6⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39¼	42¼
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	46¼	49½
Merck & Co	44¾	48
Merck & Co 4½s pf	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	61¼
*Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	21⅞
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅝	7¼
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅝
Nashua Gumme & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturring Co	31½	34¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68	72
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	28¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	12⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	43
Nicholson File Company	34⅜	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	27¾	31
Ohio Finance	6⅞	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	41¾
Parker Appliance	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	113	117½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	60	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27	29¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¾	..
Sanford Mills	33¼	36½
Submarine Signal Co	24¾	27¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	2⅞
United Elastic Corp	14⅞	16⅜
U S Envelope Company	58¼	62¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22¾	25¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅝	10
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40¼
Warren Bros Class C	10½	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104⅜	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110⅜	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	103¾	105¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103½	105¼
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¾	111½
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1937	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¾	113¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98½	102¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	83¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101¾	..
General Water G & E $3 pf	40¾	43½
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	28¼	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102¼
*Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	99¾	103¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	87½	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com.)	30	32¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	60¾	63¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	66¾	69¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113	117
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¼	119¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¾	99¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101¾	105¼
Public Service Ind	16⅞	17⅞
*Public Service Okla 5 pf	107½	111½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	109¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¼	110¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¼	106¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	154	162

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Electric	12½	20¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	68	73
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105⅞	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	..
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	229	249
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	40
Green Mountain Power pf	63¼	67¼
Hartford Electric Light	47⅞	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅜	14¼
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
*Lynn Gas & Electric	74	78
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¾	34¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	18⅝	20¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	78¼	82¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	73¼	75¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21	23½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20½	22⅝
Newport Electric	20¼	..
Providence Gas	7⅜	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	112
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	16½	17⅝
Twin State Gas & Elec pr pf	99½	..
*Western Mass Companies	23	25

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅜	20⅞
Bank of New York (14)	373	385
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46½	48¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85½	90½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	94⅝	98¼
Chase National (1.40)	35¼	37¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44⅞	47⅛
Commercial (8)	211	221
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	44⅝	47⅛
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National New York (80)	1475	1515
Guaranty Trust (12)	296	304
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅜	14⅝
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44	48½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	32⅝	34⅝
New York Trust (3½)	86	90
Public (1½)	33½	36
Title Guaranty & Trust	5	5¾
United States (60a)	1190	1235

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	..
First National (2)	47¾	50¼
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	†400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	50
*National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	..
United States Trust (.50)	98⅜	103¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	147⅜	155⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal. *Ex-dividend.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42⅞	45⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	96	100
First National Chicago (10)	343	351
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32⅝	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	145½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54	58½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	23	25
American Casualty Company	11¾	13⅛
American Equitable (1)	19⅜	20⅞
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	55¼	58¾
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅜	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3ag	86½	91½
Boston (16a)	595	620
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	37¾	39¾
Federal (1.40)	43¼	46¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	64½	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86	90
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	30
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	97	11
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¾	30½
Hanover (1.20)	28	30
Hartford Fire (2a)	94½	98¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¾	33
Homestead (½g)	16	18
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	85	87½
Jersey Insurance (N York (1½)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	4½	5¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¼	74¾
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	7¾	8¼
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	60¾	63¾
National Liberty (.50a)	7¾	8⅛
National Union (3a)	185	195
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27⅜	29⅜
New Brunswick (1½a)	31¾	34¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¾	49¼
New York Fire (.80)	14½	16
Nothr River (1)	24½	25⅞
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	107½	112½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅛	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	87¾	99½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	16⅜	17⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅜	38⅛
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075g)	5½	7⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	24	26
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	299	309
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¾	55¼
Security (1.40)	37⅞	39⅞
Springfield (4½a)	127½	133
Standard Accident	16	19¾
Travelers (16)	480	504
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37¼	39⅛
United States Fire (2)	50¾	53½
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	77½	82½
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.55	3.66
Amerex Holding	23.75	25.625
American Business Shares	3.30	3.62
Axe Houghton Fund	13.47	14.48
Boston Fund	16.50	17.74
Broad Street Investing	27.42	29.64
Bulock Fund	14.26	15.52
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.92	30.02
Chemical Fund	9.80	10.60
Christiana Securities Co	2230.00	2350.00
Commodity Corp	9.11	9.85
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.78	37.7 5
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.97	21.45
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.88	12.75
Equitable Invest Corp	29.38	31.50
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.59	18.94
Fund Investors Inc	20.92	22.93
General Capital	31.57	33.95
General Investors Trust	5.11	5.51
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.90	21.40
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.80	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.11	1.23

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	33.45	S-1	....	25.74
B-2	28.83	S12	....	13.96
B-3	18.78	S-3	....	10.57
B-4	9.37	S-4	....	4.44
K-1	17.04	K-2	....	19.12
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.90	....	....	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	39.20	....	....	....
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80	....	....
Mass Invest Tr	20.67	22.33	....	....
Mass Inuv 2d Fd	10.10	10.63	....	....
Mutual Invest	10.56	11.58	....	....
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.38	....	....
New England Fund	12.08	13.02	....	....
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18	19¾	....	....
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52	....	....
Putnam Fund	13.35	14.35	....	....
Quarterly Income Shares	8.00	8.50	....	....
Railway & Light Sec	11.625	13.125	....	....
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	....	....	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.42	3.76	....	....
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.30	91.10	....	....
Spencer Trask Fund	13.91	14.78	....	....
State Street Invest	78.98	84.84	....	....
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	....	....	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81	....	....
Wellington Fund	15.58	17.42	....	....

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod.sec mod	2.65	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.66	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.66	5.39
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.07	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.67	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	....
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	15.50	....
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.38	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	111⅞	122½
Liberty Aircraft	10½	11⅝
N E Airlines	7¼	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5⅛	6⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅛

Utility Hearing to Be Reconvened

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A reconvened hearing on proceedings instituted by the Securities and Exchange Commission against Kewanee (Ill.) public service company, an indirect subsidy of North American Light and Power Company, has been scheduled for Sept. 27, the commission announced.

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American Woolen COMPANY
INCORPORATED
225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable October 15, 1943 to stockholders of record September 30, 1943. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT, Treasurer

September 15, 1943.

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COMMON
"AUTOMATIC HOME LAUNDRY"
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War Profits Act Held Fatal To Plane Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some of the nation's top flight airplane, submarine and machine tool manufacturers warned they would be wiped out when peace comes unless premitted to set aside profits for the future.

"You can't be master of the air with a bankrupt industry," Ralph S. Damon, vice-president of American Airlines, told the House Ways and Means Committee at hearings on the War Contract Renegotiation Act. He referred to the race for commercial air supremacy expected after the war.

"By present tax and renegotiation policies we are legislating the aircraft industry out of existence," said Mr. Damon, former president of Republic Aviation Corporation which produces the Thunderbolt.

Mr. Damon recommended more than a dozen changes in the Renegotiation Act by which government agencies recapture profits by re-writing contracts. His two principal recommendations, however, were that Congress eliminate the recapture provision of the present statute and allow reserves for the postwar era.

Similarly, L. Y. Spear, president of Electric Boat Company, New London, Conn., manufacturer of submarines and the famous P-T boat, argued that the Government would find itself in trouble in the event of another war unless it made provision now for firms like his to continue in business when the nation stops buying war ships.

His company would have no other business to fall back on, Mr. Spear warned, and needed reserves from its present profits with which to tide it over the lean years following cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Spear said he did not advocate repeal of the Renegotiation Act, as E. C. Alvord, spokesman for the United States Chamber of Commerce, had done before him.

Mr. Alvord said recapture of excess profits ought to be left to the tax laws.

Thorvald S. Ross, president of the Rivet Lathe & Grinder Co., Boston, said the war-essential machine tool business faced an immediate death with the end of the war unless provision were made to permit reserves.

Admitting his company's profits of 8.9 per cent in 1942 before renegotiation might appear high, Mr. Ross said actually the firm was $40,000 worse off at the end of the year than at the beginning."

Public Has Money and the Will To Put Across Third War Loan

This is the seventh article in a series that tells the story of the financing of the war and describes the Third War Loan bonds. It is contributed by one of the group of working press writers loaned to the Treasury by leading newspapers for the Third War Loan.

By Harold Fleming

Financial writer for The Christian Science Monitor Written for the U. S. Treasury Third War Loan

WASHINGTON—The question has been raised whether, regardless of its patriotism, the American public has sufficient funds to meet the call of the Third War Loan.

The goal of the loan is $15,000,000,000, the largest amount that this or any other public has ever been called on to subscribe in all history. One-third of this total is expected to come directly from individuals. The American public has ample funds to meet such a call and make the quota if it wishes to do so.

The Department of Commerce in its "Survey of Current Business" for August, 1943, published a study of national income in the first half of this year. It estimated the "net savings of individuals" as follows:

1939	$6,000,000,000
1940	7,500,000,000
1941	13,700,000,000
1942	26,900,000,000
1943 (estimated)	37,000,000,000

Of this phenomenal growth, the largest part has been going into the lower income brackets. The Department of Commerce figures that national income is now running at the rate of more than double that of 1939, and the increase in wages and salaries, in net farm income, and in net corporate profits, has been as follows, in billions of dollars.

	1939	*2nd Quarter, 1943
Total National Income	70.8	148.1
Employees' income	48.1	103.2
Farmers' net income	4.3	13.6
Unincorporated business and professional	6.9	11.0

*Adjusted to an annual rate.

A very large part of the savings from this increase in national income has been left alone by the public to accumulate as it came in without investment in war bonds. Thus, for instance, the total of "money incirculation" in the United States has been mounting steadily since the national defense program began. It has now reached $18,500,000,000, or more than three times the total in the prosperity year 1929. It has risen over $5,000,000,000 in the last 12 months. This is at the rate of nearly a one-dollar bill every week for every man and woman in the United States. This is folding money, not money in the bank. It is money kept in the overalls, the purse, the wallet, the old sock, or under the mattress.

Individuals' checking accounts have risen with similar speed.

It seems likely that millions of people have been reluctant to part with their increase in spare cash or in bank balances, even for the sake of patriotism, because they feel that the new balance is a form of security against the future, or puts the family finances "at last" in the place where the keeper of the family purse strings always wanted them to be.

Other people probably have failed to use their increased cash or balances simply through inertia, or lack of investing or saving habits, or because they "didn't get around to it."

It is to be hoped that the first reason will no longer hold back war bond sales, as the money continues to pile up even beyond the peacetime dreams of the financial head of the family.

It is to be hoped that the second reason, inertia, will not hold back the American people from supporting the Third War Loan.

The Treasury favors voluntary loans rather than compulsory savings.

Compulsory savings would mean compulsory investment in war bonds—the use of law to force the American public to do what the United States Treasury is now asking it to do voluntarily. It would amount to an income tax refundable after the war.

Voluntary war bond sales to individuals have been running round $12,000,000,000 a year.

It is to be hoped that they will step up—with the help of the Third War Loan—to a rate of perhaps $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 a year.

The President's budget message of Aug. 1, 1943, called for personal income tax payments in this fiscal year of $18,238,000,000.

This means that compulsory savings would require a doubling of the present income tax rate in order to match the achievement of the voluntary program.

The income tax rates could not be doubled in the higher brackets because they are already over 50 per cent. For income over $200,000 the rate is 90 per cent.

Therefore, the doubling of the income-tax revenue might easily require more than a trebling of rates in the lower brackets. This would be an impossible burden on the lower income brackets.

The American public has the means and the will to put across the Third War Loan.

Eastman Says Transportation Is Close to Breaking Point

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, expressed the belief that "domestic transportation, in all its branches, has been strained very close" to the breaking point.

Mr. Eastman, in an article published in the magazine Bus Transportation, predicted the military policy of pressing the attack harder in the face of current conditions would tempt "those who have the final say" to take "undue risks with domestic transportation."

"I shall combat this tendency to the utmost of my ability because I am so thoroughly convinced that if domestic transportation, or any of its important branches, is strained beyond the breaking point, the war effort will suffer a grave hurt; because I believe that domestic transportation, in all its branches, has been strained very close to that point, and because I believe that domestic transportation can be given a fair degree of succor without real deprivation to the military forces," Mr. Eastman said.

Although advocating a maintenance of domestic transportation for necessary civilian travel and freight shipments, Mr. Eastman said:

"If civilians do not make way for war traffic by refraining from travel unless there is a real and commanding need, the only remedy is resort to drastic measures."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri in a companion article published in a "Conference-in-Print" by the magazine, said that the special Senate committee to investigate the national defense program, of which he is chairman, was making an intensive study of the transportation situation.

Senator Truman said that as a preliminary result of the study, it was evident that "sound measures to minimize the burdens on the system must be taken," and that "the system must not be starved through failure to accord to it the materials and manpower necessary to sustain it."

Freight Carloadings Off 7.4 Per Cent In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 834,671 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 11.

This was a decrease of 66,404 cars, or 7.4 per cent (on account of Labor Day holiday), compared with the preceding week; an increase of 19,774 cars, or 2.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 79,985 cars, or 8.8 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	Decrease from Pr wk	Yr ago
Misc freight	367,461	31,143	11,945
Less-than carlot mdse	93,242	8,647	*13,964
Coal	170,100	7,114	*16,615
Grain and grain products	47,788	6,509	*2,372
Livestock	16,501	1,095	*1,165
Forest products	41,788	5,654	4,503
Ore	83,338	6,004	*867
Coke	14,473	240	*1,044

*Increase.

Smoky Cities May Soon Get Relief From Smoke With New Sound Technic

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Industrial cities suffering from smoke nuisances soon may get some relief—and possibly new riches—from a technique designed to disperse smoke by means of sound waves, a University of Minnesota chemist revealed.

Prof. Karl Sollner also indicated that the menace of fog on land and sea may be challenged by the same technique. He told the American Chemical Society:

"Scientists of the Bureau of Mines in this country and others abroad have demonstrated that sound treatment of fogs and smokes leads to the coagulation of the droplets of fog and the particles of smoke, so that they may settle readily leaving the air clean and free from foreign material."

"This technique," Mr. Sollner said, "may soon find wide application in the fight against the smoke nuisance and at the same time allow the recovery of valuable and rare materials otherwise lost through the chimney."

Recalling that intense sound waves already are widely used in the detection of submerged objects in water—such as submarines and icebergs—the professor said:

"Early reports that high intensity sound waves may be developed into 'death rays' or used to detonate explosives over long distances have been shown to be entirely without foundation; nevertheless they may find many applications helpful in the war effort."

For example, he said, the waves are used to test large metal castings for cracks and holes frequently undetectable by usual X-ray methods. Gas bubbles or fissures prevent the regular transmission of the sound wave, and thus any irregularity in the sound transmission indicates a dangerous weakness.

Hope for the avoidance of serum sickness resulting from the injection of untreated animal proteins into humans in the processes of immunization or blood transfusion was offered by Dr. Hans Neurath, of Duke University.

He said laboratory experiments employing synthetic soaps to purify and refine certain serums had shown promise of producing a technique useful for preparing greatly purified serums for human use.

Third Loan Now Entering 'Tough' Stage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The $15,000,000,000 third war loan headed into its second and tougher half today.

Thursday sales of $2,620,000,000 worth of bonds swelled the total for the eight-day-old drive to $7,679,000,000 but brought this admonition from National Director Ted Gamble:

"The easiest part of the task is over. From now on it will mean a beating of the bushes to reach the tremendous goal of $15,000,000,000."

Salerno Day

This was "Back Salerno" day in the campaign, and Treasury officials expressed hope for a third successive $2,000,000,000 accounting by nightfall. Secretary Henry Morgenthau scheduled another progress report in a nationwide radio address (Blue Network) from St. Louis at 10:15 o'clock (EWT) tonight.

Meanwhile, state rankings based on day-old reports underwent a drastic shakeup, with Rhode Island jumping to the front on the basis of 57 per cent of its $81,000,000 quota already subscribed.

Following in order among the first 10 were Utah with 52 per cent of its $41,000,000 goal, Delaware 47 of $49,000,000, Maine 43 of $54,000,000, Minnesota 42 of $216,000,000, New York 41 of $4,709,000,000, North Carolina 40 of $145,000,000, New Hampshire 36 of $39,000,000, Ohio 34 of $698,000,000 and North Dakota 32 of $29,000,000.

Meanwhile, the Treasury announced plans for special radio emphasis on the drive, with each of the four major networks devoting an entire day's program to the sale of war bonds.

The department also said that Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, would make his debut as a radio actor Sunday night in a drama "I Pledge America" to be heard at 6:30 p. m. (EWT) Sunday over the Blue Network.

Mutual on Saturday

The Mutual Broadcasting System will inaugurate the full-day broadcast series Saturday, turning over all time from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. to the third war loan. The Blue Network will act similarly for all Sunday programs from 8 a. m. until 1 a. m. Monday will be similarly devoted to bond sales.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will use the same hours Tuesday and the National Broadcasting Company will devote Sunday, Sept. 26, to bond sales. In addition, independent stations have agreed to make Thursday, Sept. 23, their war bond day.

Radio, stage and screen stars will appear on the special programs, and each station will install additional telephone lines to permit listeners to call in and buy bonds from the performers.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Subscription of $35,000,

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Hats Herald Medieval Trend

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Today's trend-setting hats look to yesterday for their touches of romance, and find strangely enough that its mood ties in well with our own.

Sally Victor, John Frederics, and Lilly Dache, who collectively compose the Millinery Fashion Inspiration and work together under this name in producing hats that serve to give direction to millinery trends, presented a group of hats from their personal collections before a crowded luncheon in the Persian Room of the Plaza Hotel yesterday. Robin Hood, Charlotte Corday with her feminine caps, twelfth-century knights, and the daring Chetniks all contributed their particular marks of excitement.

While there were any number of hats that covered the head, such as the popular bonnet caps, draped berets, and turbans, there were just as many hats that were whittled out of very little indeed. As one man who had just spent $30 on his wife's new hat asked in amazement when he saw it—"is that all there is to it?" But, oh, the importance of these little nothings! In this class were Dache's delightful little "widgets." These were scarcely any larger than exaggerated castanets, a single one, made of slippery satin, inverted saucily on the head. Then there were Sally Victor's diminutive black bonnets for evening wear, covered with glittering bugles. Perch one of these on a blonde head where the hair has been parted demurely and the evening is a success to start with.

Pastel Fur, Shirred Brims

In the John Frederics hats the wearer appeared to be getting more for her money. They were all larger and had a much more solid, masculine feeling, except perhaps for the dinner hat of silver fox which had been dyed a pale pastel pink and seemed as light and soft as a misplaced cloud. This designer's fondness for shirred brims was evidenced in a large gray felt in which the wide brim was shirred softly at the sides, and the edge drawn back by a scarlet leather thong. This crown clung to the head, and was bound by the same line of scarlet. This hat was worn with a matching red bag.

For gaiety the John Frederics collection included several small disk hats worn with bright matching scarfs. A generous triangular shawl of tawny leopard skin was taken completely away from its jungle feeling by being edged with a thick soft border of clipped cerese wool. An equally glamorizing effect was attained, without a hint of warmth, in a latticed shawl of gold braid, worn with a latticed bonnet of the same glinting trim. These are designed for wear with the basic black dress or suit.

With the persistence of a sound idea, the Chetnik drape evolved by Sally Victor continued through the collection. With deftness and skill she handles it in fabric, fur, and felt. One of the most colorful hats in the show was her new modified turban, featuring the Chetnik drape, made of flattering turquoise felt and mink. This hat fits the head closely and covers it well, needing neither pin, clip, or elastic to hold it on.

Clipped wool yarn in purple, turquoise, and Dalmatian blue gave a soft yet almost tailored effect to several of the hats fashioned by Sally Victor. One was a bonnet cap with open back, covering the ears but cut away at the nape of the neck to allow for the chignon, which is extremely popular with hair parted over the forehead.

Notable Trend

Definite width at the sides marked one of the most notable trends in the collection. This gave a balanced look to hats in many instances. It was expressed in Lilly Dache's version of the templet, which is formed of two circles, one at either side of the head. These leave the forehead bare. In a different way the same silhouette was achieved in the modern version of the helmet.

Dache's version of Robin Hood's hat would enchant that bold outlaw if he could have a look at it, for this one was faced with gold-leaf satin, and its long narrow line was accentuated by an airy glycerine quill.

Notable was the use of embroidery and fur in ensembles of hats and bags. Each of the three collections proved the value of ensembling the hat with an accessory—a bag, a muff, or perhaps just an original pair of gloves.

Taking the hats as a whole, it was aparent that the modern and the medieval had much in common.

United States Army Photos from Harris & Ewing

Life Was Never Like This at Home

"There is plenty of water for wash day if you can just get down to it," say these United States Army nurses in India, who are learning to get along with the facilities the country affords. There is plenty of drinking water, too, but it doesn't come out of the refrigerator. When it comes to shopping, however, the shelves offer practically all the comforts of home including familiar brands of soap, chocolate bars, and cleansing creams.

Upper left: Dust, heat, rain, and mud make laundering a daily necessity for, left to right, Lieut. Edythe Husum, Aurora, S. D.; Lieut. Nelia Burd, Nielsville, Minn.; Lieut. Elizabeth A. Silkey, Los Angeles, and Lieut. Agnes Spies, Plum City, Wis. The "memsahibs" work under the rapt inspection of a gallery of Indian children. Upper right: Filling their canteens from an Army lister bag which insures the purity of the water they drink. The nurse on the far right is learning to carry a water jar on her head, Indian fashion. Back of her may be glimpsed one of the bamboo bashas (huts) with roofs of grass in which the nurses live. Lower: The bazaar gives them an opportunity to shop. These are the same four seen washing above.

U. S. Boys Cheer For Doughnuts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

British boys do not like American "sinkers." They prefer their fish and chips. It wasn't until our own boys began to arrive in England that doughnuts became a best seller.

Before sugar and fats were rationed in the United States, we Americans ate three billion doughnuts, "sinkers," crullers, "twisters," fried cakes, olykoeks, or what have you. And we paid $50,000,000 a year for them.

No one knows who ate the first doughnut. Professor E. B. Reynard of the Colorado Museum of Natural History found some petrified fried cakes with a hole in the middle when he was digging in a cave in Oklahoma some years ago, which he insisted were doughnuts. They were made by a tribe

Christened by the Colonists

of Indians older than the Pueblos.

But it was our Dutch ancestors who handed down their love of doughnuts to us. Olykoeks, they called them. They were fried cakes with a nut or raisin cooked in the center—they had no hole. The Colonists christened them, most prosaically, doughnuts. Washington Irving says there were three kinds of fried cakes which added to "the ample charms of a genuine Dutch country table, the doughty doughnot, the tender olykoek, and the crisp and crumbling cruller."

The first cruller was so called because a New Amsterdam Dutchman by the name of Sebastian Krol made his doughnuts long and thin and twisted them. Authorities seem to have conceded the honor of inventing the hole in the doughnut to a "way down East" sea captain, Hanson Gregory of Thomaston, Maine. The story goes that many cooks failed to cook their doughnuts enough and they were often raw in the middle. Captain Gregory suggested to his mother that she cut a hole in hers before frying them, and most doughnuts have had holes ever since.

Molasses Doughnuts

It is not necessary to have sugar in order to make good doughnuts. One popular recipe calls for

1 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
1 egg
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon melted shortening
Flour to roll

Mix, add just enough flour to handle, and cut with the round cutter with the hole, or in narrow strips, fold once, and twist. Or use the regular cutter with a hole.

There is nothing that the boys in camp enjoy more than a box of homemade doughnuts.

University Women See Room For Better Allied Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 — Improvement of understanding between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain, Russia, and our Allies was accepted as a major responsibility by State presidents of the American Association of University Women at their national four-day conference which closed last night at A. A. U. W. national headquarters here.

"The Association can well serve as a stabilizer of emotional questions," said Dr. Alzada Comstock, Chairman of the Committee on International Education, at the conference session devoted to international questions.

"An accord with Great Britain is one of the most useful things we can achieve," said Dr. Bessie Randolph of Hollins College, Virginia, new Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Program. "When we speak of Great Britain, we are not just talking about England, Scotland, and Wales, but about the Britannic League of Nations which consists of the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Egypt, and perhaps soon the United States of India. No international order of a permanent kind can be built without collaboration with these seven. You don't have to be Anglophiles but 100 per cent realistic American to realize this.

The Case of Russia

Speaking of relations with Russia, Dr. Comstock said: "We must know enough about Russia to understand that the Russians have ways of doing things that are different from ours. Since I am not in a position to influence the Russians to study our queer ways, I should like to persuade us to study their queer ways so that we will not expect them to react as we do on matters that concern both countries."

In an earlier session, Dr. Laura Zirbes of the Ohio State University, Chairman of the Education Committe, led a discussion on wartime problems of childhood education.

Results of an informal survey of the effects of war on children and youth in communities of the Rocky Mountain Region were reported by Mrs. Charles J. Oviatt of Sheridan, Wyoming, Vice-President for Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Problems Increase

She pointed out that in a large percentage of the communities studied, there was a marked increase in such problems as malnutrition, emotional instability, lowered school standards, school absenteeims, and juvenile delinquency.

She said that these reports from the A. A. U. W. branches showed a strikingly small difference between military and non-military communities, explaining that the community which loses its population is as hard hit in problems affecting children and youth as the overpopulated one, since "leadership goes first."

The impact of war on higher education for women was discussed at a round-table headed by Dr. Dera Parkinson of Columbus, Mississippi, Second Vice-President of the A. A. U. W. State presidents were urged to keep a vigilant eye on education and do everything possible to east the impacts of reduced college attendance, losses and shifts in faculty personnel, disrupted curricula and curtailed finances.

Use of Army as 'Dump' For 'Bad Boys' Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is perfectly all right to make the fullest use of untapped manpower resources by inducting into the armed services under proper conditions men convicted of or charged with certain crimes, but the Army should not be used as a correctional institution or a handy place in which to dump a community's "bad boys," according to the Chicago Crime Commission.

V. W. Peterson, Operating Director of the Commission, pointed out that plans have been made to induct into the services certain men now in prisons, and that scores of others guilty of crimes have been released by the courts without prosecution on condition that they join the armed forces. Others, he noted, have been placed on probation with the understanding that they would be discharged from probation upon presentation of evidence of acceptance in the armed service.

"Only the lapse of time can reveal the full impact of this practice," said Mr. Peterson, "but unusual caution and wisdom must be exercised in the selection of men and boys in this category in order to protect the welfare of our armed services now and to preserve our internal security after the war."

Courts Create a Problem

A district intelligence officer stated at a juvenile delinquency conference recently that the greatest problem confronting his branch of the service has resultsd from the practice, which has become common among judges throughout this State, or "committing" the bad boys of the community to the armed services. Many of these boys, he noted, cannot accept responsibility and cannot be used on combat duty without endangering the lives of many other patriotic lads who can and do accept the responsibility necessary to make a successful fighting unit.

This officer also told of instances in which the boys guilty of criminal acts had been given the alternative of joining the armed services or being committed to prison. They chose the armed services, he recounts, and immediately upon induction went absent without leave.

Recently, he said further, a lad was given a preliminary hearing in one of the municipal courts of Chicago in connection with two armed robberies and the larceny of an automobile. A representative of the Army who was present stated that this boy had been inducted into the Army in March this year. He had been absent without leave seven times, and during a period of almost five months had actually spent only seven days in the Army.

Probation Cases Increase

Mr. Peterson reports that in 1942 the number of defendants in the Criminal Court of Cook County released on probation was 601, an increase of more than 66 per cent over the 361 in 1941. During the five-year period of 1938 through 1942 some 1,537 defendants were released on probation.

The use of probation itself, Mr. Peterson says, is not subject to criticism provided the facilities for supervision are adequate, but the practice of turning these men over to the Army with the idea that this properly takes the place of the usual probation machinery, or that the wartime manpower need warrants a letting down of the legal and moral bars, is questionable.

The Commission specifically recommends that the following factors be given careful consideration in granting an individual the alternative to joining the armed forces or going to prison:

1. Ability to assume responsibility.
2. Ability to make a genuine contribution to the armed services.
3. Sufficient moral stability to indicate that he will make a good postwar risk.

Keep Pace With the Plentiful Sweet Potato!

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus discovered America—and sweet potatoes. This year American homemakers will have a chance to rediscover this delicious vegetable, as a bumper crop estimated at 81 to 83 million bushels rolls in.

During September many of the sweet potatoes on the market will be fairly perishable and must be used immediately. After September, the crop will be more "durable," so you can buy the potatoes in quantity and store them at home. They should be kept where it is fairly damp at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees.

South of the Mason-Dixon line is where consumption of the succulent yam is the greatest, but this year's large crop, 17 million bushels more than last year, should bring plenty of potatoes to most parts of the country. The biggest part of harvesting comes in September and October.

The flavor is tantalizing, the aroma delicious, and the history of this favorite is colorful and romantic. A cousin to the morning glory, it grew wild on southern islands. The natives called it "batatas." Carried back to Spain along with other new world treasures, when Columbus returned to his native land, it soon gained wide popularity throughout Europe. Early settlers reintroduced sweet potatoes into American agriculture. Soldiers under General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," are said to have baked sweet potatoes around the campfire. We still do it today.

Because of its sweetness, the yellow potato gracefully goes into puddings and pies, into casseroles and loaves. But best of all, say many "experts," is a plain baked yam, plump and steaming, with golden butter or margarine running into its depths.

So get ready now for the bumper crop. Tuck these recipes away, and when the sweet potatoes start pouring into market, you'll be ready.

Sweet Potato and Apple Scallop

3 medium sweet potatoes
3 medium apples
½ teaspoon salt
1 or 2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons fat
½ cup water

Boil sweet potatoes until partly tender. Take off skins. Slice potatoes and raw apples in layers in a greased baking pan. Sprinkle on a bit of salt and a bit of sugar and add a dot or two of fat to each layer. Pour in water. Bake covered for 15 to 20 minutes in a moderate oven (350-375° F.). Remove cover and continue baking until apples are tender and top layer is brown. Serves 6.

Sweet Potato Pudding

2 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup corn or cane sirup
½ orange, juice and rind
2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
1 or 2 eggs
½ cup milk

Add fat, salt, sirup, orange juice and grated rind to the hot mashed sweet potatoes. Add beaten egg yolks and milk. Beat well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a slow oven (300° F.), about 30 minutes, until pudding sets. Serves 4 to 6.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes

6 medium sweet potatoes
¼ cup margarine
½ cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of nutmeg
½ cup pineapple or orange juice

Boil potatoes in jackets until just tender. Peel and split in half lengthwise. Grease baking pan and spread with ¼ cup brown sugar. Sprinkle with salt and dot with margarine. Arrange potatoes in pan and pour over fruit juice, sprinkling very lightly with nutmeg. Cover with remaining brown sugar and margarine. Bake in a moderate oven (350-375° F.) 30 minutes, basting several times and turning once.

Sweet Potato Custard Pie

2 cups mashed cooked sweet potatoes
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon ginger
2 cups milk
1 recipe pie crust

Line pie plate with crust and build up around sides as for pumpkin pie. Combine potatoes, sugar and seasonings, well-beaten eggs and milk, and stir until very smooth. Pour into pie shell and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until custard is set and crust brown.

Orange Sweet Potatoes

6 medium sweet potatoes
4 slices bacon, diced
½ cup hot water
3 tablespoons orange marmalade

Cook sweet potatoes until tender. Peel and cut into halves lengthwise. Brown bacon lightly. Add hot water to bacon and drippings and add potato halves. Cover skillet and heat slowly until potatoes are thoroughly hot. Remove to a hot dish. Add marmalade to liquid in skillet, heat to boiling, and pour over sweet potatoes. Serves 6.

Sweet Potatoes and Cranberries

6 large sweet potatoes.
1½ cups cranberry sauce
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup finely chopped nuts

Boil potatoes in jackets until tender; peel, cut in halves lengthwise; scoop out halves slightly. Place 6 halves in greased baking dish, fill centers with cranberry sauce, and top with remaining halves. Hold potatoes together with toothpicks. Combine remaining ingredients and spread over potatoes. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until lightly browned, 20 to 25 mintes. Serves 6.

Creamed Sweet Potatoes

4 cups cold boiled sweet potatoes
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
Salt
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk

Peel sweet, potatoes and cut in ½-inch cubes. Heat butter or margarine in skillet, add potatoes, season with salt and sprinkle with flour. Add milk and cook slowly 20 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

South Carolina Croquettes

3 large sweet potatoes
1 tablespoon brown sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1 egg yolk
Flour

Wash sweet potatoes and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until tender. Peel and press through a sieve. Add remaining ingredients, except flour. Shape into small cylinders, roll in flour. Fry in deep hot fat (375° F.) until golden brown. garnish with parsley. Serves 4.

Sweet Potato and Peanut Croquettes

2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
2 cups finely ground peanuts
2 eggs, well beaten
1 teaspoon salt
Cayenne
2 tablespoons flour
Bread crumbs
1 egg, diluted with 2 tablespoons milk

Combine first six ingredients; shape mixture into croquettes. Roll in bread crumbs, diluted egg, and again in crumbs. Fry in hot fat (deep or shallow) until golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serves 10.

Turn the Rugs About

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We should do everything possible to make our carpets last longer these days. So, when you switch furniture around for the sake of a new decorative effect, don't forget to turn your rugs around too. This not only improves the appearance, but reversing rugs also makes them wear more evenly. Traffic is distributed over the entire surface, and unsightly worn spots that might develop in one place are avoided.

Japan Attacked China 12 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Voicing eloquent praise for China's long struggle against Japanese aggression, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today recalled "The Mukden Incident" of 12 years ago as the start of international disorders that brought on World War II.

"China's struggle has been our struggle," the Secretary said in a statement concerning the "incident," which occurred Sept. 18, 1931.

He referred to the action of the Japanese garrison at Mukden in precipitating disorder out of which Japan launched its invasion of Manchuria and followed up with an attack on Shanghai. A patched-up settlement with China followed, but Mr. Hull said the trouble at Mukden is regarded in many quarters as dating the beginning of the present struggle throughout the world. He said:

"Since Pearl Harbor we and other nations have joined forces with China. I am confident that, as more weapons become available, Chinese resistance will develop into offensive action and the enemy will be swept from Chinese soil."

"Large Japanese armies have been engaged and contained in North, Central, and South China," said Mr. Hull, "and their casualties and expenditures of materials have been great. They have won battles and they have lost battles, but they have since 1938 made no substantial net gains. . . . To their repeated offers of a compromise peace the Chinese have consistently refused to listen," he said.

Bible Society to Export Foreign Language Texts

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK—The American Bible Society is preparing to supply large quantities of foreign language Scriptures to European countries as soon as the war ends, it was announced here.

The announcement, calling attention to the Society's annual observance of Universal Bible Sunday, Dec. 12, stated that through its office in Geneva, Switzerland, the organization has supplied almost a halfmillion Bibles, Testaments and Gospel portions to prisoners of war in Germany and other countries, in 34 different languages.

The Society's observance of Bible Sunday is supported by more than 50 Protestant denominations, the announcement said.

Fourth Army Command Assumed by Barnett

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James W. Barnett assumed command of the 4th Army Sept. 15 in a move segregating it from the Western Defense Command and leaving two successors to Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt.

The announcement that General Barnett now is acting commanding general of the 4th Army came from General De Witt at a luncheon in his honor. General Barnett has been General De Witt's chief of staff.

The Army last Friday announced that General De Witt would relinquish command of the 4th Army and the Western Defense Command, to become Commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College at Washington, D. C., and that Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, recently commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, would succeed him as head of the Western Defense Command.

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★ Ration ★ Cooking Tips
BY Aunt Jenny No. 32

How to have pie twice as often
Don't think for one minute that pie makin' is out for the duration! Apples are plentiful an' apple pie has long been a top favorite. So plan on havin' spicy, fragrant apple pie often. You can make it a deep-dish apple pie or just an ordinary "pie-pan pie" with a tender, flaky top crust only. One-crust pies naturally take just half as much shortenin'.
For a change, try prepared chocolate or vanilla puddin' in a crispy pie shell made with purer all-vegetable Spry shortenin'. Whatever the fillin', the delicate nutsweet Spry pastry lets you get its FULL flavory goodness. An' even a beginner can make *perfect* pastry Spry's easy 2-step way. Save this receipt, use it for all your pies an' hear the compliments on 'em.
Spry pastry for one-crust pie
Mix 1¼ cups sifted ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR and ½ teaspoon salt. Measure out 7 tablespoons SPRY and divide into two equal parts.
STEP 1 for Tenderness—cut in first half of Spry until fine as meal. This takes only a minute with soft, creamy Spry.
STEP 2 for Flakiness—cut in remaining Spry until particles are size of large peas.
Add 3 tablespoons COLD WATER (no more, no less), mixing thoroughly into a dough. Roll ⅛ inch thick. Cut a few slits in pastry and fit over sliced, sweetened, spiced apples in pie pan or deep dish and bake in hot oven (425° F.) 50 to 60 minutes.
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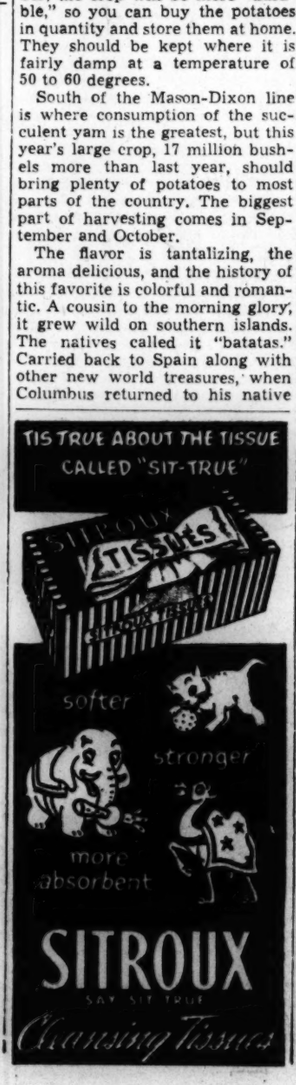

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Al Javery Just Misses No-Hitter Second Time

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The big league history book is filled with the names of pitchers who just missed stepping across the threshold of the Hall of Fame. The Hub remembers how Whit Wyatt had a perfect game against the Braves here a season ago, until Phil Masi singled with two out in the last of the ninth. Tommy Bridges had a similar experience a few years ago in the American League.

Earlier this year several one-hitters were written into the records. Yesterday Al Javery joined the parade. Rookie Ray Hamrick of the Phillies scratched a hit off Javery's glove as lead-off man in the first inning and that was the only safety yielded by the Braves' big right-hander.

Number 15

It was Javery's 15th victory and his third over the Phillies. The Braves have won just seven games from the Philadelphia club all season. Al also has beaten the Dodgers three times, the Cardinals, Pirates, Giants, and Reds twice, and the Cubs once. This is easily his best year. His best previous high in a Boston uniform came in 1942 when he won 12, lost 16. He should win at least two more before the schedule runs out.

It also was Javery's second one-hitter. Last season he blanked the Dodgers with a lone hit at Ebbets Field. On that day, as yesterday, it was overcast and on the dark side, ideal for the Javery fast ball.

You may think that the current Phillies are a soft touch at bat and it is true that Freddy Fitzsimmons is using several rookies. But there is nothing soft about Babe Adams, Coaker Triplett, Jim Wasdell, Ron Northey and Merrill May.

Looked Tame

Triplett clouted two home runs as the visitors won the opening game of the double-header, 9-2, behind Schoolboy Rowe. Northey hit one. But in the second game, Javery made these boys look very tame, indeed. The tally was 8-0.

Incidentally, Chet Ross hit his second three-run homer in as many playing days. No. 2 came in the first inning of the nightcap, giving Javery what turned out to be an untouchable advantage. Ross now has seven homers and 30 runs batted in, although he has played regularly in comparatively few games.

Another gentleman who is hitting well for Casey Stengel at the moment is Kirby Farrell. The first baseman, promoted to the clean-up spot in the batting order three days ago, had four out of eight for the Phillie twin bill. He has a hitting streak of nine games and an average of .432 for that stretch. With the lone exception of the injured Johnny McCarthy, Farrell is leading all Braves' regulars at bat. Rather good for a battered minor league veteran whom everybody figured would be back in the bushes before the middle of May.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	91	44	.674	
Brooklyn	75	61	.551	16½
Cincinnati	74	61	.548	17
Pittsburgh	73	68	.518	21
Chicago	61	72	.459	29
Boston	59	75	.440	31½
Philadelphia	60	77	.438	32
New York	50	85	.370	41

Results Sept. 16
Philadelphia 9, Boston 2.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	88	49	.642	
Washington	77	62	.554	12
Cleveland	73	63	.537	14½
Detroit	71	66	.518	17
Chicago	67	69	.493	20½
St. Louis	65	71	.478	22½
Boston	62	76	.449	26½
Philadelphia	44	91	.326	43

Result Sept. 16
New York 5, Philadelphia 1.
Only game scheduled.

Briefs . . . Al Javery, by the way, has made himself a good hitting pitcher. . . . From that new crouched stance he yesterday hit two doubles to left-center field. . . . Late yesterday afternoon the big boy from North Oxford, Mass., probably was prouder of the doubles than he was of the one-hitter. . . . The Red Sox were idle again today. . . . They open a three-game week-end series at Philadelphia tomorrow. . . . Joe Dobson will probably open this series at Shibe Park.

The Yankees and Cardinals each need any combination of three games to sew up their respective pennant races. . . . According to the Associated Press, Javery's one-hitter was No. 12 for 1943. . . . The Phils stay here through Sunday. . . . Monday and Tuesday of next week are open dates in the Hub. . . . Only two men reached base against Javery. . . . He gave Ron Northey a base on balls with two out in the fourth inning.

Continue Sports Schools Advised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt's National Committee on Physical Fitness has recommended that colleges, high schools, and all athletic organizations continue their sports program "as a mark of patriotism."

"It is the wish of the committee that those which have abandoned athletic activities because of momentary complications resume their program at the earliest possible date," a resolution adopted by the committe said.

Action on the resolution came after the committee heard reports on the value of competitive sports to men in the armed forces and decided an over-all physical fitness program should include competitive sports despite shortages of personnel and facilities.

BBC to Broadcast Series Highlights

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company has announced that arrangements have been completed for it to broadcast to American soldiers, sailors, and Marines in every theater of war the highlights of each World Series baseball game just a few minutes after its completion.

A summary of each game, the highlights of the play, and interviews with some of the players are planned for each program, the company said.

The British Broadcasting Company sent reports of the World Series to the fighting forces last year.

Bronko Returns —By Pap'

Babe Ruth May Go Abroad To See Soldiers

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Babe Ruth, the "Sultan of Swat," may go to North Africa to give our soldiers in camp there a closeup of baseball's glamour boy in the Golden 1920's.

This disclosure came today from a usually reliable source on the heels of a suggestion in Washington by Representative Weiss (D-Pa.) that the presence of the Bambino would give soldiers overseas the "biggest thrill they've had since they left home."

Ruth, whose 60 homers in 1927 still stands as a major league record, was not available for comment, but it is understood that the War Department has already approached him regarding a tour of North African camps and hospitals.

The War Department, in conjunction with baseball's high commissioner, Kenesaw M. Landis, announced recently that two All-Star major league teams will be sent abroad in the Pacific Theater to play a series for the benefit of American troops.

"The addition of Babe Ruth's name would be a ten-strike," Weiss wrote in a letter to Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Public Relations Director for the War Department. "His presence would be a great tonic to the men in the armed forces on battlefronts everywhere."

Referring to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's recent utterance that "you have to go for homers in this league," Weiss asserted it wouldn't be right for the man who hit more homers than any other player in the history of baseball to be missing in those games before the soldiers. He wouldn't actually have to play. All he'd have to do is put on a batting exhibition."

The Babe's latest public appearance was at the Polo Grounds during a War Bond rally. In a batting exhibition he socked one of his old time circuit drives into the stands against Walter Johnson, famed pitcher for the Washington Senators until his retirement in 1927.

Elis Stress Pass

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Passes and pass defense occupied much of the Yale football drill yesterday, the last heavy workout before the Rochester game in the Bowl Saturday.

At tackle Coach Howie Odell had Enrico Cipolaro, a 210-pound guard from New York. A Marine trainee, he played last year with the Manhattan freshmen.

Reserved Seats Gone

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The New York Yankees have announced that all reserved seats for the first three games of the World Series, to be played at Yankee Stadium Oct. 5, 6 and 7, have been sold. The 6,000 box seats were sold out last Thursday and the last of 36,000 reserved grandstand seats was sold yesterday. There still remain 28,000 unreserved seats, 14,000 in the upper grandstand and 14,000 in the bleachers, which will not be put on sale until the days on which the games will be played.

Giants Lose Gordon

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sid Gordon, New York Giants' first baseman, will report Sept. 25 for induction into the armed services. He plans to remain with the Giants until Sunday but will not accompany the team when it starts its final swing through the West.

Yesterday's Stars

Sept. 16

By the Associated Press

Coaker Triplett, Phillies, and Al Javery, Braves—Triplett hit two home runs to lead winning attack in first game and Javery pitched one-hit shutout in nightcap.

Whitey Kurowski, Cardinals—Hit two-run homer in seventh inning to decide game with Cubs.

Charley Keller and Marius Russo, Yankees—Keller hit his 28th home run and second in two days while Russo pitched four-hit ball to beat Athletics.

One football game is harder on a field than 150 baseball games in the opinion of Gene Bossard, Great Lakes groundskeeper.

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2135
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9000
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Still 18 days to go before the World Series and the Yanks have sold all the reserved seats at the Stadium—proving that there's no lack of baseball interest here even though the Giants won't match even the Phillies at the gate this year. . . . The Los Angeles Angels won the Pacific Coast league pennant and Milwaukee is about to cop the American Association flag, both under the management of men who used to be in the Cubs' organization—which affords good ammunition to scribes who are sniping at the "James boys," Wilson and Gallagher.

After watching ball players all summer, Dodger Scout Wid Matthews picked Andy Pafko, Cub farmhand at Los Angeles, as the best prospect. . . . Although the Army ruled out a varsity grid team at Boston University, the civilian freshmen are asking to organize a team. . . . Bruiser Kinnard, the big football Dodgers lineman, is trying to regain 15 pounds he lost by working out too strenuously. . . . When the New York Cubans were scheduled for a baseball game in Norwalk, Ohio, the other night, they drove right through town and wound up in Newark, 100 miles away. . . . Lester Patrick, who never would consider a player under 17 years old at his Rangers' hockey "schools," has invited 15-year-old Ladislav Simkanin of Fort William, Ont., to display his goal-tending skill this year.

(A line on the World Series second basemen to help you line up the clubs):

Joe Gordon, Yankees: No wonder they call him Flash—he's got the speed and agility to make those impossible stops. In six years with the Yanks he has played in four All-Star games and is going into his fifth World Series. Joe was a tumbler in college and maybe that influenced his batting average, which tumbled from his all-time high of .322 last season to a mere .236 now. He has hit 14 homers this season.

Lou Klein, Cardinals: 1943 edition of the Cards' annual rookie flash; fast and a long-range hitter. Eye trouble, not the fact that he had lost the batting title Lou Novikoff held the year before, accounted for his .249 average at Columbus last year. Currently hitting .291. The Daytona Beach, Fla., ball park, where Klein got his pro start, was taken over by the WACS. Lou is likely to take over any ball park with his whacks.

Last month Capt. Olie Cordill of the Air Corps wrote this about another former Rice football star: "First Lieut. Dan Coffee is a one-man Army and I hope to be able to tell you some of his exploits in the near future." . . . Two weeks later Lieut. Coffee, who was in the tank division, was reported missing in action in the Sicilian campaign . . . After 17 months out in the South Pacific, it's still possible to start trouble in one Army infantry outfit by intimating that the best brand of college football isn't played in the Southeastern Conference. The unit includes Justin Rukas, former Louisiana State and Brooklyn Dodgers' tackle; Capt. Glen (Whitey) Weinman, varsity hurdler at Kentucky a decade ago, and Maj. Harry Shropshire, also a U. K. product who covered Southeastern sports as sports editor of the Lexington, Ky., Leader.

Bronko Nagurski is returning for one more fling at his first athletic love—football.

The former All-America and All-League ace is taking advantage of the abnormal conditions to rejoin the Chicago Bears and again wear the uniform in which he wrote some brilliant pages in the history of pro football. The Chicago team, having been stripped of much of its tackle material, welcomes Nagurski with open arms.

Nagurski was an All-America tackle at Minnesota before he was switched to the fullback post where he gained even greater renown. The first season with the Bears, 1931, Bronko played the tackle position. The half dozen years he has been away from football must have robbed him of much of his former speed and agility, but the chances are that he still has enough left to hold down a tackle berth for a period or two during each game.

The National Football League isn't likely to be up to its pre-war strength so Nagurski won't have to be too good to get by. Bronko has kept in shape on his Minnesota farm and you can bet he still remembers a few of the tricks that made him a great football player.

Coast Guard and Bates Open Home and Home Grid Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 17—Tomorrow afternoon on Jones Field overlooking the war-busy Thames River, the 1943 football eleven of the United States Coast Guard Academy will make its debut against Bates College in the first game of a home-and-home series this fall. The second contest will be played at Lewiston, Maine, Oct. 23.

Both teams in tomorrow's game will answer the opening whistle as more or less unknown quantities. Each outfit has a sprinkling of veteran material, but each must also rely on untried men to fill a number of gaps left by graduation and other causes.

Starred in Rose Bowl

Bates is coached this year by Chief Petty Officer W. P. Lodriques, center for three seasons under Bernie Bierman at Tulane and who starred in the 1932 Rose Bowl game. The Bobcat's squad is largely made up of V-12 men who attended Bates or other Maine colleges, but only six of the players were lettermen a year ago. These men are Joyce at left end, Hutcheson, left tackle, Hickey, right tackle, Moody, right end, Talcott, quarterback, and Sweet, right half.

Capt. Talcott starred for Adam Walsh's Bowdoin club last Fall, Hutcheson was Colby's best tackle in 1942, Sweet was playing a year ago in the University of Maine backfield, and Joyce, a light and fine pass receiver, is one of Bates' own contributions—all of which gives an idea of the effect of the Navy's training program on college football this season.

The Coast Guard Academy eleven which will face the opening whistle is still not definitely decided. However there have been some changes in the mid-week scrimmage line-ups which point to Phil Chance, 191-pound end from Minneapolis, getting the call on the left flank over Bill Martin, a Tampa boy, and Ray Starbuck from Fullerton, California, being named as the starting right guard in place of Lilbourn Pharris of Medford, Mass.

Barrow at Tackle

It also appears that Win Barrow of Reidsville, N. C., for the moment at least, earned the starting berth at left tackle, Harold Goodbread of St. Petersburg, Fla., at right end; "Big Joe" Fehrenbacher of Joliet, Ill., at right tackle; Don Crews of Beverly Hills, Calif., at center, and Johnny Wade of Medorosia, Ill., at left guard seem certain starters in the line.

Three of the backfield players which will face the Maine eleven and veterans, although Herb "Rocky" Lynch will be returning to fullback after a year of end play with the 1942 Cadet team. Jack Dorsey, New London's own gift to the Cadets, at tailback and Capt. Johnny Austin, capable blocker from Dubuque, Iowa, are the other hold-overs from the 1942 team and are regarded as fixtures. It looks now as though Coach John Merriman will name a third classman, Daniel Rayacich, from Superior, Wis., to answer the first whistle at right halfback.

Butler Bidding For Portion Of Grid Spotlight

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—The good right arm of Sid Luckman still throws passes with uncanny accuracy for the Chicago Bears — but the Philadelphia Eagles-Pittsburgh Steelers have a little half-back named Johnny Butler who is bidding for an equal share of the pro football spotlight.

Two of the former Columbia tosser's long ones—68 and 76 yards in that order—set up the Bruins' first two touchdowns in their 20-7 exhibition triumph at Shibe Park last night and his 13-yard lob in the final period netted the third.

Butler, however, who received the Robert J. French Memorial Trophy memoralizing the late executive sports editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, carried the ball 83 yards in 15 tries—an average of 2.6 yards better than the Bruins' top ground-gainer, Bill Osmanski.

A crowd of 31,000 saw the contest, sponsored by the Philadelphia Inquirer Charities, Inc., and bought $364,150 in war bonds at an auction between the halves.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Farrell	217	19	61	0	16	.281
Masi	290	23	54	2	25	.270
Holmes	547	69	146	6	35	.267
Nieman	291	35	74	6	41	.254
Workman	536	64	134	10	63	.250
Kluttz	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Koss	249	27	55	7	30	.221
Wietelmann	470	29	103	0	37	.219
Burns	108	9	23	1	4	.213
Ryan	415	48	85	1	20	.205
Poland	136	6	25	0	12	.184
Joost	370	31	65	2	19	.176
Heitzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	75	8	24	3	20	.320
Fox	433	54	141	2	43	.289
Partee	285	29	80	0	27	.281
Culberson	309	36	85	3	33	.275
Newsome	379	43	102	1	16	.269
Doerr	547	69	143	16	68	.261
Lupien	536	56	133	4	40	.248
McBride	66	6	16	0	4	.242
Tabor	475	46	113	11	72	.238
Metkovich	255	27	59	5	22	.231
Lazor	177	16	39	0	13	.220
Simmons	133	9	27	1	12	.203
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	88	12	16	1	6	.182
Garrison	62	4	11	0	1	.177
Doyle	6	0	1	0	0	.167

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Tobin	12	12	Cardoni	0	0
Javery	15	14	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	11	16	Odom	0	3
Andrews	12	18			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	6	6
Ryba	7	5	O'Neil	1	1
Brown	6	5	Terry	6	9
Hughson	12	13	Newsome	7	12
			Dobson	5	11

Minor League Scores

Sept. 16

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League Playoffs
Portland 2, San Francisco 1 (Portland leads, two games to none).

Eastern League Playoffs
Elmira 18, Wilkes-Barre 3 (Elmira leads, two games to one).

American Association
Toledo 7-4, Indianapolis 1-10.
Milwaukee 13, Minneapolis 4.
Columbus 10, Louisville 1.
Only games scheduled.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Trots, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1900, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Re. 4-5593
COLD WAVE PERMANENT $10 and $15
833 Madison, bet. 69 and 70, N. Y. C., 2d floor

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable. Ken. 0948. Opp Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

Genuine French Clock
Black marble, gold-plated dial
Mrs. Maude Piper, Tel. 2-3128, Lowell, Mass.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Fine furniture; library table, four ladder-back chairs; three-piece bedroom set; love seat, mahogany; two dressers, one highboy or chest; two day beds; lacquer; Chinese teakwood cabinet, 400 years old; other interesting pieces; draperies, curtains; linens; plain and embroidered table sets. J. N. B., 30 Gates Avenue.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES.
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PIANO INSTRUCTION

TEACHER OF PIANO
Clara Cash
Graduate of Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard Foundation
600 W. 116 St., N. Y. C.—MO. 2-8110

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
First-Class Material and Workmanship

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built—Order now for prompt delivery. Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate. Paramount Home Improvement Corp., 70 Needham St., Newton Highls., Mass. Tel. Lasell 5300.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING, VOICE DICTION
Private or Class. Ken. 1957, Boston, by 1.00. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, B. L. I., Ed. M.

PIANO AND ORGAN
Class Work in Rhythm, Harmony, and General Musicianship for Children and Adults. Adult classes in listening to music.
KATE M. CHAPIN
1840 Commonwealth Ave. Telephone
Brighton, Mass Aspinwall 0967

WANTED

OLD PHONOGRAPH RECORDS — Will pay cash any quantity or make. O'BYRNE DE WITT, 51 Warren St., Roxbury 19, Mass. HIG 8616.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618 N. Y. C.

WANTED LAWN MOWER POWER DRIVE
New or Used. Write Box N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6776

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
WALLHIDE
The Nation's Most Popular Paint
FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
444-448 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

Christmas Cards
For Service Men
The Sangers
47 Park Avenue ARL. 3246

ARLINGTON (Continued)

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—693 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

BELMONT

WELCOME HOME
from the
Vanity Beauty Shop
351½ Trapelo Road Belmont 2374
Back the Attack With War Bonds

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Hyde Park

THRIFT DRESS SHOP, ALL SIZES
SUNNY SIDE SHOE SHOP — SHOES Everything in sport lines
Estab. 1889 1281 River St.
Peter Rabbit Shoes for Little Tots

BOSTON—Roslindale

GLO-COAT SALE
Johnson's Glo-Coat, Qt., Reg. $1
Johnson's Silver Polish, 8-Oz. Jar . . . . . Reg. 23c
Both for $1.00
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4200 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury

Edna Beauty Shop
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass. near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6080
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

We Pay Cash for
USED CARS
We service and repair all makes of cars.
PRESCOTT MOTORS, Inc.
1716 Centre St., W. Roxbury Parkway 6870

ROSS
WEST ROXBURY MFG. CO., Inc.
Low Rent Location
Invite You to Inspect Our New
FALL APPAREL
Women's and Misses' Dresses and Suits. Sturdy, Stylish Furred Coats. Handsome Materials, Smartly Tailored.
5168 Washington Street, West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR ANNEX OF DISTINCTION
THE NEW
Pinup Fashions
by STETSON
are on display in our millinery department
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-229 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens
Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton 43, Mass.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHER SERVICE
by factory-trained experts, using genuine EASY replacement parts. Service on other makes.
783 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass. Tel. 6635

COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS in SOLID MAHOGANY
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
619 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Knitting Headquarters
UNITED YARN STORES
374 Main St., Brockton 48, Mass.
TEL. 9730

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4336, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
830 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FflorIst
867 Harvard Street: ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092
433 Center Street LAS. 6084

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONE WORLD — by Wendell Willkie in paper cover $1.00 — cloth cover $2.00
BETWEEN TEARS AND LAUGHTER—by Lin Yutang —$2.50. Carried in Cambridge by
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square Trowbridge 3000

TELEPHONE TRO. 2211 BEL. 4500
SAGE'S
Our prices are always as low as we can make them and continue in business.
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
MEATS GROCERIES FRUIT VEGETABLES

Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
1908 Massachusetts Avenue
North Cambridge, Mass.
GENERAL INSURANCE KIR. 4477

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

What better time to clean up and Repair and Frame your picture. Expert advice and best of work.
J. F. Olsson Co.
43 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

DEDHAM

COLUMBO'S
OPEN AIR MARKET
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES DAILY
323 HIGH ST. DED. 0286

Joseph J. Crespi
PLUMBING and HEATING
11 EASTERN AVENUE DED. 0130

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEATHERSTRIP
Keep comfortable on less fuel this winter . . . make your house heat-tight with weatherstripping at doors and windows. Place orders now before fall housecleaning.
BUY WAR BONDS
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

NEW FALL line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, Suits and Dresses.
We Appreciate Your Patronage
BARNEY ROSEN
701 Main Street Buy War Bonds

F. H. Lane Company
ALL READY FOR FALL
Worsted and Tweed Suits and Topcoats. Models for all Men—also for Boys. Same prices as last season.
830 Main Street BUY WAR BONDS

Step Into a New Pair of
FALL SHOES
All the new styles are in.
BLACK, BROWN OR BLUE
GEORGE BROS.
996 MAIN STREET Buy War Bonds

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1943
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3600
Quick Friendly Service

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rubbers, Overshoes, Ski Clothing
Snow Suits, Gabardines and Rubber Raincoats for the entire family
Complete Stock of Service Men's Gifts
HAVERHILL RUBBER CO.
38 MAIN STREET TEL. 1481
Buy War Bonds

Buy the Best
for Longer Wear
New York Specialty Shop
12 Merrimack Street

HAVE your garments dry cleaned at the Individual regularly, for Individual dry cleaning preserves fabrics . . . makes garments last longer.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers - - - Dry Cleaners

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

HOLYOKE

You Can Always
Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

Clark's Flower Shop
466 Dwight St. Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Fall and winter tweed coats, suits and dresses. Sweater, blouses and skirts. Hosiery, underwear, bags and gloves. Neckwear and jewelry.
New merchandise arriving daily
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Massachusetts Ave., Opp. Arcade

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Invitation
. . . to see the lovely new apparel we've hand-picked for Fall: clothes to be admired and lived-in 'til Victory comes!
alvin's INC.
20 WALTHAM STREET

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1392 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064
Kemp's Mixed Nuts, 1.10 lb.
Kemp's Jumbo Peanuts, 59c lb.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE ATTACK
WITH AN ADDITIONAL
$100.00 BOND
IN SEPTEMBER
★ ★ 3rd WAR LOAN ★ ★
Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Buy your Winter Coat with Our Lay-Away Plan
A small deposit will reserve your coat until you arrange budget payments.
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

BACK THE ATTACK
WITH AN ADDITIONAL BOND
IN THE SEPTEMBER
THIRD WAR LOAN
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
Jewelers
135 CENTRAL STREET

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

Girls' School Coats
Warm "Tufi" Coats, Fleeces, Meltons and Tweeds
Single and Double Breasted
SIZES 12 to 20
$22.75—$29.75 to $39.75
GIRLS' SHOP—On the Second Floor
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK the ATTACK
with
WAR BONDS
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge • Everett • Malden • Stoneham
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
MALLORY HATS
$5.50—$6.50—$7.50
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant Street, Malden

KEEP IT UNDER YOUR HAT
with • "STETSON"
STETSON "PLAYBOY" $5.00
STETSON "MEDALIST" 7.50
STETSON "THREE-WAY" ... 8.50
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the square"
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQUARE

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
Special Attention to White Hair
For Further Information Call at
82 Pleasant St. or Tel. Mal. 0465-W

MERCHANDISE of MERIT
for You
A New Series of Money-Savers at
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
180 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8544 864 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

MELROSE

Thank You for Your Patronage
Lady May Shop
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M
Fine Selection of Fall Millinery
EVELYN NADEAU
491 Main Street MEL. 3466-M

Ice Cream
Candy
Hopkins
Buy War Bonds First

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 0394-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

WOOD'S GIFT SHOP
Please order very early.
Personal Stationery and Christmas Cards
The supply is limited.
511 Main St. Melrose 0862

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n.
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

Tel-NEE-2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

NEW BEDFORD

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
NEW FALL FASHIONS

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Perry THE FLORIST
72 Spring Street
Flowers and Potted Plants For All Occasions

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8077

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
831 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

Arrow Cosmetics
Specializing in
Du Barry Cosmetics
839 Beacon Street LAS. 6230

NEWTONVILLE

..Don't Wait Until
IT IS TOO LATE!
YOU CAN HELP WIN THIS WAR
SAVE FUEL
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC WITH BALSAM-WOOL
SEALED ATTIC INSULATION
GUARANTEED YEAR 'ROUND COMFORT
Costs So Little SAVES So Much
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
BIGelow 7997

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

CAMEO CLEANSER
3 cans for 25c
with container
Buy More War Bonds
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE A FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
83 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0820

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Every Purchase Counts
in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

For Your Fall Needs
Hardware Housewares
Sherwin-Williams Paints
School Supplies, Toys, Sporting Goods
Francis Bros., Inc.
181 Haven Street Reading 0139

THORNDIKE'S
CORNER MAIN AND HAVEN STS.
Men's—Women's and Children's Footwear
Men's Furnishings

Tel. Res. 0812-M

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

MARY ANN SHOP
Light Weight Wools
$7.98
Sweaters, $3.98-$4.98-$5.98
Reading Square Reading

SALEM

GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
NEW FALL HATS
266 Essex Street, Salem

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furniture Gifts
Toys for Children
Dolls—Games from 1.00
With the shortage of desirable merchandise, it's not too early to select your Christmas gifts NOW.
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT
Waterproof Watches
Wedding Rings
Identification Bracelets
Pearls, Diamonds, etc.
Use our Lay-Away Plan
Choose from One Thousand Gifts
Budget your purchases
No carrying charges
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Two Stores
70 Main Street Watertown
90 Broadway Somerville

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail
Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

REEVE'S MARKET
1071 State Street Phone 2-3197
Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
336 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

4 Convenient Neighborhood Branch Stores
to bring the best to your table
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Royal ★ Canned Goods
Meats Dairy Products
Fresh Fish Frozen Foods
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 3480
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 3480
383 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2320
491 Highland Ave., Somerville, Davis Sq.

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

BUY WAR BONDS
NOW
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Washington Sq. Weymouth Landing

WINTHROP

WHITMAN LUMBER, INC.
Winthrop Highlands
Repair Materials
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Daily Features Page

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Daily Anecdote

Wrong Man

"Fame sometimes deceives a man into believing he is better known than he really is," once observed the celebrated tenor, Enrico Caruso. And then he related the following story to illustrate his statement.

The noted singer was motoring through the northern section of New York State when his car broke down. He sought refuge at a nearby farmhouse until he could get a mechanic to repair his car.

Presently the farmer inquired the visitor's name, and Caruso introduced himself. "I am Caruso," he said simply.

"Caruso!" cried the farmer, leaping to his feet and warmly grasping the singer's hand. "To think that such a great man should visit my humble home. Caruso! The great explorer, Robinson Caruso!"

In Lighter Vein

No Sale

"For years, many long years," cried the author, "I've been writing this drama, rewriting a paragraph here, changing a word there, working on it till my fingers were cramped and my body weary from the toil."

"That's too bad, too bad," nodded the producer sympathetically. "All work and—no play."

Good Intentions

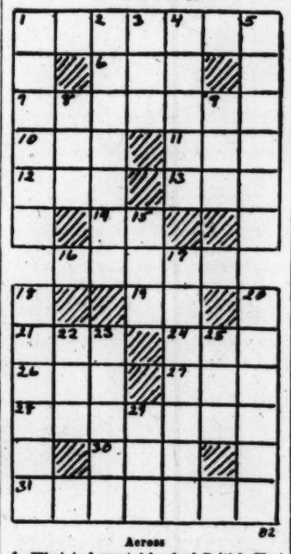
A Betty-Grableish young thing was watching some soldiers drill. A rifle volley rang out. With a scream the lovely young lady shrank back—into the arms of a young soldier.

"Oh!" she exclaimed blushing, "I was so frightened by the rifles. Won't you please forgive me?"

"It's all right," the soldier assured her. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."—Good Business.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is largest island of British West Indies?
6—The "Perpentina" mentioned in "Comedy of Errors" is what?
7—What State capital is popularly known as "City of Oaks"?
10—What is a river of Sweden?
11—Single thing.
12—What is French word for "friend"?
13—What is a cape of southwestern Morocco, on Atlantic coast?
14—Exist.
16—Whom did Andrew Jackson succeed as President of U. S.?
19—What is a dry measure of 32 quarts (abbr.)?
21—Taiter.
24—What is a lixivium?
26—Self.
27—According to Irish legend, children of whom were transformed into swans?
28—What American artist painted mural decorations for the Boston Public Library?
30—Understanding.
31—Who is U. S. Secretary of War?

Down

1—Who is hero of "For Whom the Bell Tolls"?
2—What is a period of a thousand years?
3—Sulfix.
4—What is the external occipital protuberance of the skull?
5—Name of what European capital was derived from that of its tutelary goddess?
8—What was an old Dutch and German measure of liquids?
9—What is any of several African antelopes?
15—Who is a fairy queen mentioned by Shakespeare?
17—Miles Standish and John Alden were both in love with whom?
18—What is the plume of feathers worn on a helmet (pl.)?
20—Who is the grocery clerk who becomes a Hollywood cowboy in Harry Leon Wilson's novel?
23—What is a Turkish title of respect?
25—What Russian city was named in honor of a Russian author?
28—What is a coin of Japan?
29—Would a peridot be a kind of dog, box, or gem?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Gerlich Gun Is Called a "Squeeze Gun"?

During the Libyan campaign the British found that the Germans possessed small anti-tank guns which gave the Tommies considerable trouble by reason of their remarkable armor-piercing qualities. When the Allies finally captured one of these annoying field pieces and studied its construction, they discovered that the principle on which it operated was identical with that of the Halger-Ultra rifle invented in the United States by H. Gerlich of St. Louis way back in 1933.

The Gerlich rifle achieved a muzzle velocity nearly twice that of most military rifles then existent. This was accomplished by putting a .35 caliber bullet in the firing chamber and having it come out of the rifle's muzzle a .28 caliber projectile, having been "squeezed" to the reduced size in its passage through a reduction cone or tapered bore.

The anti-tank "squeeze gun," as it was promptly nicknamed by the soldiers, also had a reduction cone. The 20 m.m. (millimeter) armor-piercing projectile which it fired was equipped with a tail and fins of soft metal which increased its diameter to 28 m.m. When the propelling charge was fired, the rapidly expanding gases of the burning nitrocellulose pressing against the large base of the soft tail of the shell gave it a tremendous velocity. Then, as the projectile passed through the narrowing portion of the bore, the soft fins were squeezed flat against the steel core and the soft tail was pressed down into streamlined form.

As a result, the projectile has a muzzle velocity of 4,750 feet per

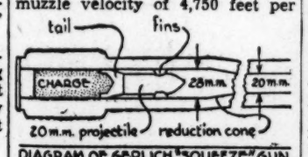


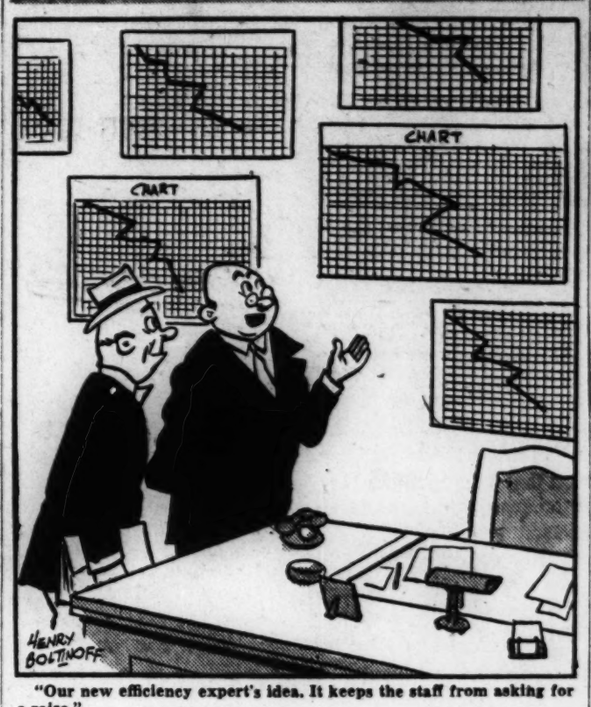
DIAGRAM OF GERLICH "SQUEEZE" GUN

second. The muzzle velocity of the American 37 m.m. anti-tank gun of 1939 was only 1,276 feet per second.

Gerlich's rifle had been tested extensively on the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1933, but the Army decided against adopting it because of the high cost of producing such a revolutionary infantry weapon, the extra cost being due to the necessity for three different bores in a single rifle barrel.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— —Henry Boltinoff



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My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"**Every time** I attend a symphony concert," complains R. O. R., Indianapolis, Ind., "my attention is divided between the orchestra and the conductor. As the program advances, I find I am devoting all my attention to the director. His flowing hair, whipped about with every gesture of his head, disconcerts me. I should like to give the conductor a GI haircut. Close-cropping of his pate would enable me to follow the movements of his hands and more fully appreciate his contribution to the concert's success."

"**My Secret Ambition,**" reveals Mrs. L. A. F., Syracuse, N. Y., "is to have a shoe salesman surprise me for once by failing to say, 'Yours is a long, narrow, expensive foot, madam'—then sit back and watch him go ahead and fit me in all styles and colors, and after selecting as many pairs as my budget would allow, find them all marked at bargain prices!"

And what about that little number 18 coupon?

From Barre, Vt., Miss E. O. writes: "For a long time I've desired to see a sad movie and have the theater to myself so that I could

shed tears to my heart's content without my companion 'razzing' me for being a 'softy.'"

"**My Secret Ambition** concerns transportation," confides Mrs. W. C. Q., of Henderson, Ky. "I dream of sidewalks which work like escalators. One would just step out the door, step on the moving pavement and stand still or, maybe, there would be seats—à la St. Petersburg. In this way one could get about town with no effort."

Soldier Fan Mail

By the Associated Press

Columbia, S. C.

More than 1,500 letters from men in the service at almost every battle zone on the map and at scores of military bases and camps is the harvest Lester C. Miller has reaped from a two-year campaign of aiding walking soldiers with rides in his car.

A defense job had him traveling constantly in 12 southern states two years ago, and from his first trip he never failed to stop for a khaki-clad figure.

He jotted down the names and addresses of every one of the hundreds of soldiers to whom he gave lifts.

And then he wrote each one.

"It is quite a long jump from a lonely road out of Athens, Ga., to my last station and finally Africa. But here I am," wrote a Master Sergeant, Clarence J. Pinson, a Clemson college graduate and one of the hundreds of men and officers with whom Miller corresponds.

Heading his long list of soldier-correspondents is Lester C. Miller, Jr., with an Air Corps training group at Miami, Fla.

A Verse for Today . . .

Know therefore that the LORD *thy God, he is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments.*—DEUT. 7:9

NEWS ITEM— GERMANY HAS CALLED UP 60-YEAR-OLD MEN FOR MILITARY DUTY.

THE ONES WITH CHIN WHISKERS WE'LL SEND TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT THIS WINTER
DON'T WORRY, OTTO—THERE WON'T BE ANY FRONT IN RUSSIA BY WINTER
CHARGE!
YIPPE!
SHE ALWAYS BROUGHT HIM HIS SLIPPERS AT HOME AND HE CAN'T CHANGE HER HABITS
I SUPPOSE DER FUEHRER WOULD EVEN DRAFT SANTA CLAUS IF HE COULD
I. F. Von Zell

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Excuse the Slang*

BY LE PELLEY

I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I FEEL HAPPY OR NOT AFTER THE TRICK MARMADUKE PLAYED ON ME ...
HOW DO YOU FEEL TODAY... ?
I DON'T KNOW, POPPY..
SCHOOL IS STARTING AT LAST ... ON MONDAY
..URK.
WELL... ANYWAY I KNOW HOW I FEEL NOW...
PUNK !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Carrying Coal to Newcastle"*

BY RODGERS

"Well, let's get going," the Boss said as we turned into Olive Street.
So he took one side of the street and Jimmy took the other.
But, shucks, everybody on Olive Street seems to have a Victory garden—
And vegetables aplenty—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tim Is Tongue-Tied*

BY THE HAGERS

"You're new around here, aren't you, drake? A chief must sometimes speed laws break.
D.F.D.
Next time don't stop me to inquire If I am going to a fire."
"Chief Casey, pardon me," I quacked. "I lack experience and tact."
Tim's tongue-twister injected fun, When he cried, "That's Cheese Casey! Run!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Italy—Second Front

General Clark's splendidly moving order of the day only confirms what the disposition of opposing armies has been disclosing—that Italy is to be a second front. The Allies have never hidden their purpose to drive "straight through center," although keeping the enemy guessing about "end runs" and "forward passes." They promised to invade Calabria, just as General Clark is promising to march north. And now Hitler's new intention of defending the boot has been made clear.

The German generals may have intended to write Italy off. When Mussolini met Hitler in July he failed to get any promise of more German forces to defend Italy, and this is reported to have precipitated his fall. At that time the Germans had not lost hope of some successes in Russia. Possibly the generals would still prefer to let Italy south of the Po go and to use their reserves in Russia. But Hitler found that the eclipse of Mussolini was a terrific blow to his own personal and political position. Hence the desperate moves to rescue the "sawdust Caesar" and set him up again in Rome.

This project was aided by some miscues in the plans for carrying out the Italian armistice. For the Allies, the problem in Italy was always one not of winning the Italians but of ejecting the Germans. The Badoglio regime was somewhat to blame for not facilitating the transfer, but the Allies were not altogether ready. Their best hope was suddenly to seize key positions around Rome and Naples if not farther north. Time was short. The Germans seem to have got wind of these plans and to have forestalled them.

Now the picture is somewhat clarified. Hitler has committed himself to defend the boot—and to permit the criminal Fascists to take reprisals on the people who threw them out. Mussolini—if actually alive and in German hands—becomes a Laval for "occupied Italy." He can never be really "restored" but may help Hitler to rally some of the Fascists in the North. The Allies can hardly count on the Italians north of Naples to be more courageous and effective in sabotage than are the Russians behind the German lines.

The military situation offers little hope for early Allied possession of Italy. General Clark's heroic British and American troops have made good the Salerno landing. The Nazi "fortress" has been breached. But German ground and air forces are still pouring south. Hitler appears ready to make a real fight for Rome, possibly for Naples. His lines look long, but are shorter than those to Russia. In time Allied sea and air power should make everything south of the Po indefensible, but meanwhile Italy looks like a real second front.

Wild Oats in Parliament

The House of Commons the other day echoed to the most startling, most devastating attack in recent years on a long-cherished institution. It came from an astonishing source. A member for Glasgow branded oatmeal porridge as "one of the greatest swindles worked on an innocent and unsuspecting people." Worse: he suggested that this traditional breakfast food—the dish, presumably, that built the brawn of Bruce and Wallace—had no food value at all!

Can such statements go unchallenged? Are parents and school teachers, both north and south of the Border, prepared to abandon all those promises to youth, that they will be a bigger boy or a bigger girl, that their hair will curl, that they will qualify for the first eleven, or head the class in Latin, if they will eat up all their porridge? And what of the convincing posters which influenced at least one generation, with a picture of Wee Ma'Greegor, knees far below his kilt, complaining, "Ma mother won't give me any more porridge. It maks me grow oot o' ma clothes"?

Can the nursery retain its faith in the epicurean judgment of Goldilocks if it is proved that the breakfast of the Three Bears contained no nourishment? Surely the gentleman from Glasgow should consider the millions of persons who grew up firm in the conviction that "Eat your porridge" was an unwritten Commandment, only by oversight detached from the other ten.

A survey might reveal that porridge no longer fills the northern bowls morning after morning, year in, year out. Memory, however, still dignifies the tradition, and only the most reckless of iconoclasts would voice a doubt.

Little Enough for Peace

The Fulbright resolution will hardly of itself insure a warless world. It will not even commit the United States to a definite role in the achievement of durable peace. But by its acceptance or rejection the House of Representatives can make clear to a world listening half-hopefully, half-skeptically for the American voice, whether Americans have learned any of the lessons of the years between the wars. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House will probably present this opportunity next Monday.

The Fulbright resolution is a pallid substitute for the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill (the B2H2) resolution now acquiring a mellow patina in the archives of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The B2H2 proposal would express American willingness — but without binding the United States to any commitment in advance — to support an international police force. But the Fulbright resolution asks for American participation in "appropriate international machinery with power adequately to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace." This is not so broad as to be utterly devoid of meaning, but obviously it leaves a lot of room for definition.

The form of the Fulbright resolution results not so much from an attempt to state an adequate program for durable peace as from the need to get American political leaders on record in favor of some form of effective international collaboration. Support of it can only be a beginning; opposition to it would seem indefensible.

Inducting Fathers

One difficulty about the proposed deferment in drafting fathers is that the wrong people are backing it. Senator Wheeler's stand in past matters of the national defense or military security scarcely qualifies him as an expert. This tends to color the reaction of many to the efforts being made to delay the draft.

Yet this newspaper holds the view that the drafting of fathers is only one part of a larger manpower problem, and that a slight delay until a survey, and analysis of the problem is made would do no more harm to the war effort than the disruption involved in breaking up families.

One solution that has repeatedly suggested itself has been to find means for switching sufficient fathers from non-war jobs into war work so that childless men might be released. This should not be impossible, considering there are between six and seven million fathers of draft age and that the services, by their own revised and augmented estimates, now say they will need to dip into this class only to the extent of 446,000.

Doubtless some of the unsettling warnings of the Manpower Commission have been designed to channel fathers into war work. But such methods were expedients and failed to take into account several realistic factors. For one thing, the very circumstance that makes these men so valuable to the family, the community and to the whole social and economic order, is the very fact of their family and material accoutrement. The installation of children in school, the ownership (or partial ownership) of a home, the good will and seniority built up in a job, all militate against precipitantly rushing into a place where the future is contained within a war contract.

It has been proposed that employers grant guarantees of reinstatement, such as given those entering the armed services. This might go a long way toward solving the problem but something must be said for employers and their ability to give such assurances.

Perhaps these guarantees might be underwritten by the Government. This suggests the possibility of high cost, but this phase must be weighed against the patent need for providing larger allowances and protection for families left behind should fathers be taken.

At least these proposals lead in the direction of providing both enough men for the services and for the war factories, and by means that are reasonable and fair rather than coercive and unjust.

Once Congress, the Armed Services, war employers and others explore this tack it is possible ways would suggest themselves for more efficient and economical use of manpower all around. There is surely room for improvement.

We have long held that the American manpower problem is not one primarily of shortages, but is one of intelligent management.

Only One Answer

Women and the War Job

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to answer both the letters of Mrs. W. C. and A. K. under the heading of Women and the War Job published in The Christian Science Monitor.

First, I would like to call A. K.'s attention to a sentence in an editorial which appeared on the same page to the effect that "Hitler boasted that the war would be won by the Nazis before American aid could reach the continent." The effort we put forth to keep this from coming true was not accomplished by "maintaining a moderate pace" as A. K. suggested—but by people of vision who saw clearly that we were in a state of emergency and acted accordingly, and who realized we could not continue business or family life as usual.

I am working nine hours a day in a defense plant—and though there are always people who do not do their part and times of lull for different reasons, these cases are much magnified and are the exception and not the rule. They are a very subtle form of mental sabotage—as these reports keep many people from applying for work. I know mothers and grandmothers working side by side who would like to stay home and keep their families well fed and contented, but they know now more than ever that airplanes must be kept rolling off the line.

Also, A. K. speaks of women not willing to turn their Sundays into wash and cleaning days. Is anyone really free to do only what they will to do in these times? What of the millions of men and boys and women in uniform who are regimented now and whose time is not their own to decide what they would like to do? Personally, unless women awaken to the fact that this is a state of emergency and act accordingly, I see no reason why they should not be drafted. Have they not asked for and received equal rights? Therefore, they should be obligated to defend those rights in the way and place they are most needed.

In all fairness to women, I should add that many who could contribute valuable and much needed services are kept from doing so by husbands who fear to be inconvenienced, or because it would injure their ego to have their wives work; neither is a good enough excuse in the light of our present-day need.

Buffalo, N. Y. (MRS.) G. B.

Why More Women Don't Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article on "Why More Women Don't Go To Work" attracted my attention. Being a woman who has gone to work to help Uncle Sam, I'd like to give you a few more "pointers" on why women don't go to work, and why they don't stay at work once they go!

First of all, women, as you know, have liked their growing freedom and most of them have gotten a certain thrill out of holding a first job after forty, or even after fifty! BUT, when the family at home does not co-operate, and the woman who has a 'teen-age daughter comes home at night and finds a sink full of dirty dishes, she wishes she had never taken that job!

Mother, who has been the hub of the household, is still the hub though she stands behind a drill press or bends over a drafting board. Without her, things don't seem to go right at home, and after a few weeks of doing the baby's wash after midnight, and mopping the bathroom before going to work, she is through with working outside her home. So she lets the treasured job go to another woman who may, in another few weeks, find the same problem forcing her to quit.

As you know, modern conditions have made it difficult to buy food, to get laundry done, and all the details of housekeeping have been made more difficult for the housewife-mother-war worker! The populace in general should be made aware of ways in which they can help overburdened war workers. Placards should be made, asking housewives, unemployed otherwise, to shop at certain times and make way for those who have only a very limited time for shopping.

It might be that home-cleaning agencies could be organized in places where women cannot get regular cleaning women to come in for a day, or half a day. By raising the pay for systematic housecleaning, it might be possible to get women who would continue to do this work.

If we are to maintain our boasted "high standard of living" in America, we must provide a living wage for everyone, not just the war workers in munitions and tank plants.

Kansas City, Mo. A. B. F.

Application Not Accepted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your last article about the shortage of "woman-power" in plane factories was very interesting.

You may have heard of the huge bomber plant near here. The estimate given out by those in charge was 40,000 workers would be needed—two thirds of that number or more to be women. I have felt a keen desire to be useful in some such way, and even though I am fifty, I am strong, active, and capable, and I had heard of women even older doing a good job in plane factories.

I filled out an application at the plant the first week in June—and I have not had any call to work. I told them I'd even drive a truck as I had over 350,000 miles of driving without an accident to my credit. And I know many others who had the same idea of wanting to aid in this war work—who filed applications there and have had to wait or take another job. I must earn my own living so I couldn't wait for their call. I am now in a department store and feel disappointed I am not in a place really vital in these times.

So, you can see there is another side to the need of women in plane plants.

Atlanta, Ga. (MRS.) M. F.

Desire vs. Duty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading many articles in the papers about the falling off of women workers, I would like to state a mother's side of the situation.

I am 45 years old and have a home to care for, my father, husband, and two sons. Last October, I hired an elderly woman to keep house for me, and went to work in the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops. The work was hard and dirty but I loved it.

As time went on, I found that to take care of my family efficiently, I had many hours of work to do after I came home. One month ago, I came home to find my "housekeeper" gone, and I had to give up my work as I couldn't replace her.

I have seen colored women and white ones, too, doing about two hours' work a day, when they might be in someone's home, helping to relieve a woman who really was giving a full day's work.

What the solution of this problem is, I cannot say, but I do know that there are several willing workers, having to give up their jobs, because they see their families and children neglected.

I have two older boys in the service and my one great desire is to help in this great effort. But I love my family, so I am torn between desire and duty.

I hope to see some solution to this problem soon. (MRS.) R. B. R.

Wilmington, Del.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Girl in the Cage

The policeman's lot is not a happy one, according to Gilbert and Sullivan. But what a tragic patter-opera those two would write were they with us now to behold the lot of the girl in the cashier's cage.

Time was—and not so long ago—when she could shift gum from cheek to cheek, tell what a wonderful date she had the night before, get a good look at the cute little hat coming down the aisle and make change—all at one and the same time.

But for her those happy days are now as remote as the time when one could have a steak whenever one felt like it. All day long, she is either being bawled out by the manager for short-changing the store, or by an irate woman for short-changing the customer.

It's all because of that new penny that looks like a dime.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Why of Doubts Re: "Mackinac Charter"

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Deneen A. Watson, spearhead of the internationalist pressure group within the Republican Party, remarked this week that there are two widely divergent estimates of the party's Mackinac foreign policy declaration. One, that the resolution was a straddle and was intended to mean all things to all people. The other, that it "stands as a pledge for a definite world organization."

What Mr. Watson and others ask is how it is possible for reasonable men to hold two such opposite judgments of the same set of words. The very raising of the question is painful to a number of high-minded Republican leaders who believe their party has made a firm undertaking for international collaboration which the country can accept in confidence. But other Republicans welcome close examination of the "Mackinac Charter," believing it will show the official leaders that something more definitive may be needed.

* * *

Does not the following appear to be a binding commitment to assure American membership in a co-operative organization to secure the peace?

"The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice. We pledge the coming Republican Administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace."

It might be useful to note how a high-ranking Republican has estimated this declaration:

"The important thing is that the Republican Party has pledged itself . . . to undertake to put into living being the principle of an organized association of nations for the preservation of peace. The carrying out of that promise is the test of the Republican Party. . . . I do not believe it would fail, or I would not be here at this moment."

Is this not a clear-cut appraisal of the above commitment to assure American membership in a co-operative organization to secure the peace?

Well, the truth is, the foregoing is Herbert Hoover's exposition of the Republican Party platform of 1920 on the basis of which "commitment" President Harding knifed the League of Nations and carried the United States into implacable isolationism.

* * *

But was the Republican pledge of 1920 to support "an international association to preserve the peace of the world" more vague and more undefined than the Republican pledge of 1943? It is fair to compare the two, because if they read about alike, then the G. O. P. has the clue to the honest and considerable skepticism in the public mind toward their new declaration. At Mackinac the Republicans endorsed:

"Responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

Did not Harding agree to as much? If so, then the Republican leaders will begin to understand why their 1943 statement should contain a more precise undertaking.

It is my observation that it is more the friends of the Republican Party than its critics who point to the urgent need of further specification.

Young, able, frank-speaking, full-collaborationist Governor Langlie of Washington remarked after it was all over at Mackinac: "All I can say is that it (the Resolution) is an elastic, and an elastic can stretch both ways."

The reason there are two widely divergent estimates of the new G. O. P. postwar declaration is that it is an "elastic."

Can the Republican Party win the confidence of the American people with a platform which "stretches both ways"?

When Editors Meet

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The Associated Press Managing Editors Wartime Conference has just been held in Chicago. Between 200 and 300 hard-working managing editors from all parts of the United States went to get information on how to do their wartime job better.

They did not go to Chicago just for the ride, nor to eat the excellent beefsteaks with which the hotels and restaurants of that city seem to be well supplied, although that would have been a considerable inducement to New Englanders. They went because they feel a sense of responsibility.

A good many salutary things were said at the meeting. Many of them were strictly technical, albeit important. But some of the observations will interest laymen. Two speakers vigorously castigated keyhole and gossip columnists, and urged editors not to run them. A radio executive, speaking as a guest, said his chain wasn't going to permit commentators to indulge in editorial observations any longer. A good many editors urged the Associated Press to bury the device "D. C. Speaker"—a mythical gent through whom the AP has sought to get into print stories that couldn't be attributed to specific individual officials. And many editors also asked the AP to scrap the phrases "diplomatic circles," "Washington observers," etc., when these words are simply verbal fictions under which a competent reporter conceals his own identity.

But beyond these specific matters, it is a fact that American editors are thinking deeply. They are wondering if they are presenting an accurate account of the war. Some suspect that, despite the competence and heroism of war correspondents, they are not permitted to tell enough of the facts.

It was recognized, of course, that military and naval officers have many reasons for not divulging much information which, if known, would profoundly alter some opinions of the public. But some secrecy orders, it was stated were not military but political, and originated with political officials.

It was said, for instance, that the best sources for information about the war are not public relations officials, or war correspondents, or military "experts," but the girl friends of returning soldiers and sailors! And it was asked whether the concept of the war gained by parents and friends of returned servicemen is not radically different from the concept they gain from the newspapers? If so, where does that leave public confidence in newspapers?

And a great deal was said, one way and another, about the era of press agentry in which we live. News sources can be cut off not only by suppression, but by pollution. And today there are myriad agents standing, or trying to stand, between the news-gatherer and his sources. Some of these agents are needful and helpful. Military and naval units obviously require public relations officers. But it seemed to be the feeling that the thing has been overdone, and that a great deal of time, energy, and taxpayers' money is now being wasted in promotion and publicization instead of simple canalization of news.

Editors were, of course, deeply concerned at the newsprint restrictions, both the current curtailments and others still to come. They exchanged information on methods of saving newsprint. While no objective observer could claim that the trivial and worthless have been weeded out of American newspapers, or even appreciably curtailed, nevertheless it seems that the space economies already made in newspapers have been quite substantially taken out of the more trivial spots.

Nearly all papers have reduced the size of their comic-strips. Others have curtailed society news severely. Others have reduced stock tables. Many have been forced to trim classified advertising sections, and to refuse display advertising or ration it.

But, most significant fact connected with the shrinkage in size of papers, nearly all editors reported that their readers like it! Even the editor who had cut his "newshole"—which is the technical term for the non-advertising reading matter in the paper—from 100 columns daily to about 65, declared that he had had many compliments from readers, although he himself felt the strait jacket painfully.

A sober and constructive mood gripped these representative editors. They are self-critical today to a degree not shown before. They are open to forthcoming technical changes. They are ready to co-operate with radio. They are not bound by prejudices concerning the new world order. They have learned what a short road it is to New Guinea.

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